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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Soviet's X-mas Gift To Finland

Planes Scatter Bombs All Over Country

But Helsinki Does Not Know Whether Bombs Contained Explosives Or Leaflets

HELSINKI, Dec. 25.

HUNDREDS of Soviet planes flew over Finland and dropped bombs at several places. Helsinki had two alarms, but it is not yet known whether bombs were dropped in the city and neighbourhood or merely leaflets.

200 TANKS DESTROYED: MANY PLANES SHOT DOWN

HELSINKI: Dec. 25.

"The war has cost the Russians enormous losses. Entire companies and regiments have been cut up and scattered," says an official Finnish statement reviewing the first three weeks of the war.

The defences' fire raked line after line of attacking troops who were mercilessly driven at us by their Commanders. Over 200 tanks were destroyed or captured, dozens of enemy 'planes were brought down and dozens of guns and hundreds of machine-guns were captured. Our losses are comparatively slight."

The statement claims particularly that the Russians have suffered tremendous losses in the Mannerheim Line area and the Karelian Isthmus where "they have been forced to pay heavily for every square yard gained."

Finnish airmen are stated to have shown daring skill in the battles over the Isthmus and inflicted heavy losses on the Russian airforce.

It is reported that violent Russian attempts to break Finnish lines everywhere have failed. Enemy pressure has been heaviest north of Lake Ladoga.

"After the withdrawal of our outposts in the early days of the war our defence crystallised on Loimijoki Line against which the enemy concentrated his efforts vainly."

The statement declares that aerial bombing and killing of civilians "merely steeled the people's will and power to resist."

The statement concludes, "The Finnish land, sea and air forces are still displaying that unquenchable fighting spirit which has already given the enemy and the whole world proof of the Finnish defenders' quality.—Reuter.

Many Russian Machines Destroyed In Air Fights

A communique says: On the Karelian front Finnish troops after carrying out several patrol operations extended over the front returned to their positions.

In Aglajervi the Finnish advance continues. The enemy air activities had a very great result in fine weather that is prevailing particularly in Karelia. The Finnish Air Force had been engaged in driving off the enemy planes throughout the day.

In numerous air fights the Finns brought down 14 Russian machines loss of which is confirmed. They were principally bombers. It is believed the Finns also brought down four or five machines which have not yet found. The Finns lost two machines.—Reuter.

THREAT NOT CARRIED OUT

HELSINKI:—The threat made in leaflets dropped by Russian planes that Helsinki would be bombed to pieces on Christmas eve was not carried out.

The day was marked by a complete absence of aerial activity throughout the country for which the Finns were duly grateful as they celebrate Christmas eve more than Christmas Day. It is now revealed that in the first days of the War, seven Finnish batteries at Ino shelled the harbour of Kronstadt. A fierce fire was afterwards seen raging for four days. Before retiring the Finns destroyed the fortifications and removed the guns. There are now about half a million Finnish evacuees.—Reuter.

971 Finns Reported Killed

MOSCOW, December 25

A communique claims that 971 Finnish troops were killed, 35 were taken prisoners in "serious clashes between reconnaissance units in the Karelian Isthmus" yesterday.

It says, otherwise, nothing of importance took place at the front.—Reuter.

RUSSO-GERMAN 'ENTENTE'

"Unity Cemented By Blood Has Every Reason To Be Lasting And Firm"

STALIN THANKS HITLER AND RIBBENTROP

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.

"The friendship between the peoples of Germany and the Soviet has been cemented by blood and has every reason to be lasting and firm," declares M. Stalin in a message to Herr von Ribbentrop, acknowledging his congratulations on his sixtieth birth-day.

TO HITLER

Replying to Hitler, M. Stalin says, "I request you to accept my gratitude for your congratulations and my thanks for your good wishes to the peoples of the Soviet Union."

In a message to M. Kuusinen, M. Stalin writes "I wish the Finnish people and the People's Government of Finland an early and complete victory over the oppressors of the Finnish people over the Mannerheim-Tanner gang."

MESSAGE TO CHINA

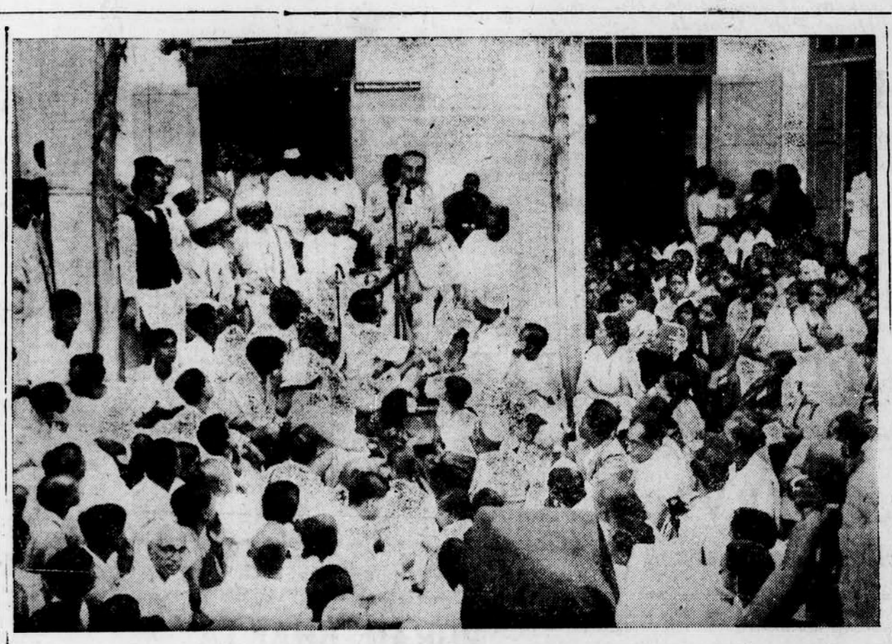
Telegraphing to "Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, M. Stalin wishes him "Complete victory over the enemies of China".—Reuter.

New Cutch Minister

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Dec. 25.

Rao Bahadur T. D. Rana returned here to-day from Bombay. He has been appointed as Dewan of Cutch State on Rs. 1,700 per month. It is understood he has not been entrusted with full powers. It is believed he will take charge within a week.



Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, declaring the All- India Swadeshi Exhibition at Madras open.

R. A. F. OVER HELIGOLAND

"Purely Routine Patrol" Says Air Ministry Official

BERLIN, Dec. 25.

A communique states that while the activity of German aircraft was suspended on December, 24, British aeroplanes this afternoon flew over Heligoland Bight.

A British Air Ministry official stated that the flight over Heligoland mentioned in the German communique at 13.30 hours was merely routine patrol over the area. There was no activity and British aircraft was not engaged. All machines returned safely.

It added: "We do not issue bulletins regarding such flights, which are regarded purely as a matter of routine.—Reuter.

LOSSES ON SEA DURING WEEK BEFORE X-MAS

LONDON, Dec. 25

The Admiralty states that last week ten British ships of total tonnage of 6,581 and eight neutrals of tonnage 10,839 were sunk. The Admiralty adds that the British steamer "Inverlane" (9141 tons) which was mined last week was burnt out and must be considered a loss.

The statement adds that the following neutral ships were sunk on Dec. 16, but the news did not arrive until some days later: Norwegian "Foina" (1674 tons), "Glitrefjell" (1568 tons) and Swedish "Lister" (1362).

NET RESULT.

Against a German loss of 32,565 tons by the scuttling of "Columbus" has been set the British and neutral loss for the week of 17,420 tons showing an excess of German loss of 15,145 tons.—Reuter.

U-BOAT'S THREAT TO RESCUERS

LONDON: Dec. 25.

It is reliably learned that when "Scotia" was torpedoed in the North Sea, the Danish ship "Hafnia" attempted to rescue the crew but a voice from the U-boat ordered them to steam away saying that, if they effected rescues they would also be torpedoed.

Destruction Of German Race!

Rudolf Hess On War Aims Of Allies

BERLIN, Dec. 24.

Herr Rudolf Hess in a Christmas message broadcast abroad a destroyer to Germans throughout the world referred to the love of the German nation for the Fuehrer whom he described as "the first soldier of Germany."

"The more we surround him with our love, the greater is the hatred of others towards us, for they know our love for our leader is the strength of the nation".

Herr Hess attributed the cause of the war to the "envy of industrious Germans". Allies' war aims, Herr Hess said, were the destruction of the German race.

'United In Love Of Fuehrer'

Von Brauchitsch, addressing the soldiers in the Siegfried Line, also asserted that the British and French war aims are to destroy, dismember and annihilate the German nation and culture.

He said: "We are especially united to-day in thinking of the Fueher. He is also spending this evening at the Front among his soldiers. We greet him as the supreme commander, first soldier and the creator of Greater Germany."

Hitler At The Front

The News Agency announces that Hitler is spending the Christmas on the Western Front.

Yesterday he visited Cross Deutschland regiment and reconnaissance Squadron at a field air base.

To-day he visited an anti-aircraft battery and inspected many pill-boxes. He spent the evening at various points near Saarbruecken.—Reuter.

Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference In Dacca

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Mr. R. S. Dhotre, Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sangh, is arriving here on Wednesday 'en route' to Malikanda in Dacca District where he will proceed with Dr. Profulla Ghosh to look after the arrangements made in connection with the forthcoming session of the Sangh to be held there on February 20.—United Press.

GERMANS LACK PUNCH

Several Attempted Raids Easily Repulsed On Western Front

PARIS: Dec. 25.

Military observers state that the last 24 hours on the Western Front have been extremely quiet. Germans attempted several raids, but they lacked punch and were easily repulsed. There were no important aerial engagements, but the French made 26 successful reconnaissance flights.—

A communique states: "There is nothing to report."—Reuter.

CHINESE ARTISTS' EXHIBITION AT SHANTINIKETAN

SHANTINIKETAN: (By Mail)

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore opened an exhibition of the paintings of Prof. Ju Peon, a Chinese artist of international reputation, on Friday last. The exhibition is held under the auspices of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society.

Sir Stafford Meets The Poet

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived here from Santiniketan. Sir Stafford Cripps meets the poet this evening.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

KING GEORGE SPEAKS TO THE EMPIRE

"We Feel In Our Hearts That We Are Fighting Against Wickedness And This Conviction Will Give Us Strength To Persevere Until Victory Is Assured"

LONDON: December 25.

Broadcasting a Christmas day message to the Empire, His Majesty the King said:

"The festival which we know as Christmas is above all a festival of Peace and of the Home. Among all free peoples, Love and Peace are profound, for, this alone gives security to the home. But true Peace is in the hearts of men and it is a tragedy of this time that there are powerful countries whose whole direction and policy are based on aggression and suppression of all we hold dear for mankind. It is this that has stirred our peoples and given them an unity unknown in any previous war. We feel in our hearts that we are fighting against wickedness and this conviction will give us strength from day to day to persevere until victory is assured.

RESOLVED AND CONFIDENT

At home, we are as it were taking strain for what may lie ahead of us, resolved and confident. We look with pride and thankfulness on the never-failing courage and devotion of the Royal Navy on which, throughout the last four months, has burst a storm of ruthless and unceasing war. And when I speak of our Navy to-day, I mean all men of our Empire who go down to the sea in ships of the mercantile marine, mine-sweepers, trawlers and drifters from senior officers to the last boy who has joined up. To everyone in this great fleet, I send a message of gratitude and greeting from myself as from all my peoples.

TO THE AIR FORCE

The same message I send to the gallant Air Force which, in co-operation with the Navy, is our sure shield of defence. They are daily adding laurels to those their fathers have won.

I would spend a special word of greeting to the armies of the Empire, to those who come from afar and in particular to the British Expeditionary Force. Their task is hard—they are waiting. Waiting is a trial of nerve and discipline, but I know that when the moment comes for action, they will prove themselves worthy of the highest traditions of their great service.

THE COMMON CAUSE

To all preparing themselves to serve the country on sea, land or in the air, I send my greetings. Men and women of our far-flung Empire are working in their several vocations with one and the same purpose and all are members of a great family of nations which is prepared to sacrifice everything that freedom of spirit may be saved to the world. Such is the spirit of the Empire, of the great Dominions, India and every colony large and small. From all alike have come offers of help for which the mother-country can never be sufficiently grateful. Such unity in aim and effort has never been seen in the world before. I believe from my heart that the cause which binds together my peoples and our gallant and faithful Allies is the cause of Christian civilisation. On no other basis can true civilisation be built. Let us remember this through the dark times ahead and when we are making peace for which all men pray.

NEW YEAR PROSPECTS

The new year is at hand and we cannot tell what it will bring. If it brings peace, how thankful we shall be! If it brings continued struggle, we shall remain undaunted. Meanwhile, I feel that we may all find a message of encouragement in the lines:—

"I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year: 'Give me light that I may tread safely into the unknown.'

And he replied: 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light.'

May that Almighty hand guide and uphold us all."

Japanese Blockade

Chinese Waters Being Placed Under Four Control Zones

TOKYO, Dec. 25.

The Japanese Navy is placing the Chinese waters under four control zones, according to a communique issued by the Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters. Admiral Oikawa is assuming supreme command of the China Area.

The communique adds the entire Chinese Coast extending over 2850 miles is now blocked against enemy ships while the Yangtse River from the mouth, 800 miles up to Yochow, is fully under the control of the Japanese Navy.

A number of ports are blocked to navigation and these include Wenchow, Fochow and Swatow. Islands occupied by the Japanese include Hainan and Swatow.—Reuter.

MESSAGE TO MERCHANT NAVY

LONDON, December 25

A message from the King will be broadcast at midnight, saying: "It has not been possible for me to send message to each member of the British merchant navy and the fishing fleet as I have done to the members of the fighting forces, because our ships are so widely scattered over the seven seas. Instead I send to each one of you this personal message of goodwill and good cheer.

"You are facing special perils, which in these days surround seamen, with coolness, courage and fortitude which are of admiration to us all at home and I know that I speak not only for myself but for all your fellow countrymen when I wish you a happy Christmas and a good landfall."—Reuter.

ADMIRALTY'S MESSAGE

The Board of the Admiralty in a Christmas and New Year message to the Fleet, says:—

"As the war at sea must be pursued with the same unrelenting zeal during the Christmas season as it has been since the beginning of the war, there will be few opportunities for the officers and men of the Fleet to spend the Christmas with their families. Their Lordships thank all the officers and men for the devotion to duty, determination and enthusiasm which has animated the fleet in the past four months. With the spirit of the Fleet as it is, Their Lordships look forward with confidence to the war at sea in the coming year and wish success to all those who may be fortunate enough to get contact with the enemy."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all **CASH PAYMENTS** provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted retired gentlemen Landlords, Doctors and others as Directors for Limited concern. Good prospectus. Registered in Madras. Apply Post Box 284, Madras. (12618)

Wanted for about four months only a temporary Custodian on Rs. 100 p.m. for the Elephanta Caves near Bombay. Candidates should be graduates in Sanskrit with thorough knowledge of ancient Indian history and Brahmanic religion. M.A.s with previous experience of the duties of a custodian or curator of a museum and not above 50 years of age will be preferred. The selected candidate should deposit cash security of Rs. 250/- returnable at the expiry of his tenure. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications to reach the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona, 5, before the 8th January, 1940 latest. (1656).

Wanted Experienced S.ockists with pushing tendency of business sales in Tea, Coffee and Potatoes, Godown rent, Salesman and Contingencies free. 10 per cent. commission and Monthly Honorarium Rs. 100. Apply for prospectus to the Franco Trades (India) Society, Royal Road, Mettupalayam, (Nilgiris.) (12612)

Wanted by People's Insurance Company (Established 1926, Business Completed over 3 Crores), Organisers for Bombay City, Sholapur, Indore and Hyderabad Good prospects for influential gentleman. Apply Post Box 517 Bombay. (12604)

Wanted a qualified Surgeon for L. W. Ashaktashram Sheth Narandas Manordas Sonawalla Hospital, Surat. F.R.C.S. (England) will be preferred. Apply stating terms, age, qualifications, experience, etc., to Sheth Dalichand Virchand Shroff, President, Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Nawapura, Karwa Road, Surat, before 31-12-39. (1562)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Indian Bachelor, First Class family, 27, educated, smart, tall, handsome, seeks (1) job, any salary; (ii) Independent Comradely woman, pref. widow. Box No. 12628, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

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Experienced and capable WAITERS, BUTLERS, MOTOR-DRIVERS, etc. are available for engagement on favourable terms For particulars please apply to the Employment Officer, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. (1625)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VELJI DAYARAM JOSHI is no longer in our employ. The Trustees of the Jadavji Kara Trust shall not be responsible henceforth for any dealings entered into with him by any one on their behalf.

TRUSTEES of Jadhavji Kara Trust.
Chira Bazaar, Bombay. 1657

WANTED

WANTED a B.E. (Civil) for the post of the Superintendent in charge of Building and Encroachment Departments on Rs. 125-5-175 (Efficiency Bar at Rs. 150) plus Rs. 3 as Cycle Allowance per month in a temporary vacancy for one year with chances of permanency. Knowledge of Gujarati and cycling essential. Applications with full particulars should reach the undersigned on or before 15th January, 1940.

B. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 23-12-'39. 1655

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KHANDWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th December, 1939, at 2-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the abovementioned damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Wanted a part time job by one strong in English and Accounts, as correspondence clerk or accountant or private tutor. Please write to T. A. Gokarn, 62, Kesav Bavan, Mahim Post, Bombay 16.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry: Intensely Practical Dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus, apply: Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (1472)

Enrol early to avoid disappointment. March Session. Paying Careers. Admission open for Courses in Actresses, Actors, Directors, Cameramen, Sound Engineers, Still Photography, Radio Engineering, etc. Efficient training both in theory and practice. Short courses. Moderate fees to suit all pockets. Special arrangement for ladies. Excellent Recreation facilities. Comfortable Homelike Hostel accommodations. For further particulars apply The Controller, The Cine-Technic Institute, 126E, Dadar Main Road, Bombay. (12567)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale One RCA double talkie set with generator, engine, convertors etc. like new, correspond Box No. 12571 "Bombay Chronicle."

Second Triumph

For the Makers of
"MOTHER INDIA"
Is their 2nd Picture

"Daughters of India"

("HIND-KANYA")

Drawing Distinguished "House-Full" Crowds
at
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Daily: 4-15, 7, & 9-45 p.m.
TO-DAY Matinee 1-30 p.m.
Plans open at the Theatre

21st WEEK

of MINERVA'S GREAT Historical
PUKAR
or THE GREAT MOGHUL
Directed by: SOHRAB MODI
AT
MINERVA
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

IT'S THUNDERING HUMAN DOCUMENT!
—say the Critics and hail it as an outstanding contribution towards India-wide National Reconstruction!

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1 P.M.
Shree RANJIT'S
Socio-Revolutionary hit
Achhut
Starring:
GLORIOUSLY GREAT
GOHAR
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE, etc.
A GUJARATI PICTURE
Directed by
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Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
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To-day: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.
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AUZURIE
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HER KALAMANDAL OF 26 DANCERS & MUSICIANS
Music Director:
S. N. TRIPATHI.
Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9.
Plans Open. Book early.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-30 P. M.
SUKHACHA SHODHA
4TH WEEK
P L A Z A—Dadar
Daily 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

ARMY BUYS INDIAN GOODS

Trial Orders For Punjab Industrial Schools

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Stores valued at about two crores of rupees were purchased in India by the Director of Contracts for the Defence Services, according to his Annual Report for 1938-39.

Efforts are being made to make India more and more self-supporting in stores and articles required by the Defence Services. When possible, without sacrifice of economy and efficiency, normal trade standards have been adopted to widen the sources of supply. Some Defence Services specifications have been altered to allow for Indian manufactured articles.

Indents placed on the Director General, India Store Department, London, are scrutinised to see if any of the items, hitherto imported, could be manufactured in India.

The supply of indigenously manufactured stores is, however, occasionally impeded by the failure of many firms in India to realise the importance of fulfilling contracts and adhering strictly to contract delivery dates.

The Government Industrial Schools of the Punjab in training their students produce a variety of articles many of which are of interest to the Defence Services. On examination it was found that the workmanship and finish of the goods was satisfactory and that generally speaking these schools were in a position to undertake manufacture of certain classes of stores to Defence Services standards. Accordingly it has been decided that, as an experimental measure for one year, orders will be placed with the schools on a small scale to educate the students in the manufacture of stores up to the required standard. These will be "trial" or "educational" orders.

Discussing general stores, the Report says that an Indian firm has erected a modern glue factory in Calcutta for producing a high grade skin glue. Their product is under test.

PATHE
TO-DAY AT 10 A.M. ONLY
TAGORE'S
GORA
(IN BENGALI)

Our Rangoon Letter

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN PAINTINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)
RANGOON, (By Mail.)

During the recent visit of the Mayor of Rangoon to Calcutta U Ba Win met Mr. O. C. Gangoly the well known connoisseur and art critic of international repute, who suggested an exhibition of the art collections made by him in Rangoon, as the pictures of the Buddhist School of Art will be of interest to the Burmese Buddhists in Rangoon.

The exhibition is being held at the City Hall of the Rangoon Corporation.

BUDDHIST ARCHBISHOP OF CHINA

His Eminence the Rev Tai Hsu, the Buddhist Archbishop of the Central Government in China, accompanied by his party arrived in Rangoon and was accorded a rousing welcome by the citizens of Rangoon representing all the communities. He came from Chungking by the overland route via Kunming and will be in Rangoon till the end of this month when he will proceed to India and later will visit Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China finally reaching sometime next year.

"I am pleased to find Buddhism flourishing in Burma and I am also glad to find that the Burmese Buddhists are so religious minded", remarked His Eminence Tai Hsu to the press representatives at the time of the interview. He speaks only in Chinese but his words were translated by his Secretary who is professor of the Amoy University. The object of his visit is to make a pilgrimage to the neighbouring Buddhist countries and carry a goodwill mission between China and her neighbours.

Besides all sections of the Chinese the Indian and the Burmese associations actively participated in the procession. A silver pagoda with an image and a silver bowl, the gifts of the great man of China Mr. Chiang Kai Shek and a Chinese vase the gift from the Governor of Kunming, which were brought by His Eminence from Chungking and Kunming, were presented to the Trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

BURMA GOODWILL MISSION.

U Ba Lwin Leader of the Burma Goodwill Mission to China accompanied by his colleagues is leaving by the Chinese aeroplane for Chungking via Lashio and Kunming.

A dispensary has been opened at Nagda by the Medical Department of the Gwalior State in order to provide medical aid to the people.

Once Bombay was enchanted
Indra Movietone's Punjabi Version
PURAN BHAKTA
Great, Gorgeous PURAN BHAKTA
will again enchant Bombay from 24th Sunday
AT # WEST END CINEMA
Time: 4, 7, & 10 Sundays, Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.
THE ARTISTICALLY DELIGHTFUL MASTER-FILM OF INDIA—
ADMI
PRABHAT'S POPULAR SCREEN PLAY
Directed by:
SHANTARAM
& Starring:
SHAHU MODAK
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
BAI SUNDRABAI,
RAM MARATHE,
BUASAHEB
16th WEEK
AT # CENTRAL
Daily: at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Zanana Show Every Thursday at 1 p.m.

Love at its Loveliest!

BOMBAY TALKIES'
WINNER!
Co-Starring:
LEELA CHITNIS, ASHOK KUMAR
WITH
12 SWEET SONGS
(Available on H.M.V. Records)
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
TO-DAY: 1 P.M.
ROXY

RETRENCHMENT IN INDORE

Criticism Of Premier's Policy

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, (By Mail)

Great dissatisfaction prevails all over the Indore State as a result of the retrenchment policy of the prime Minister. Those poor persons and State servants affected by the retrenchment policy are protesting against this policy and are demanding more wages and dearness allowance for war time.

The Prime Minister, defending the retrenchment policy, observed in his speech before the Legislative Council of Indore that "Finance is a continuous subject and no Government can afford to neglect it if it has any regard for reputation. I should also like to remind our critics that finance is not mere arithmetic but is great policy."

The above remarks of the Prime Minister if compared with the following facts in the retrenchment policy will give an idea of how far the condition of the poor has improved. The retrenchment policy of the Prime Minister has only affected the poor, low-paid servants of the State, Peons, Chowkidars, Khasbardars, Police Constables, Jail warders and others of the same rank will get henceforward reduced salaries.

The remarkable fact is that no one getting hundred rupees or more has been touched even. The State is wasting large amounts on high-paid officers where there is real scope for retrenchment and reduction.

The Revenue and Home Ministers are paid one thousand each, the Judicial Minister 15 hundred and the Prime Minister himself, who is also the Finance Minister and responsible for the retrenchment in favour of the poor draws two thousand and five hundred rupees per month. Similarly the Inspector Gener... Hospitals, a European and the Inspector-Gene... Englishman, are getting ...bove two thousand rupees per month respectively. Besides these high salaries these high officials also get free Motor cars, bungalows, menial servants and other concessions.

Madanpura Workers Support Mahagai Conference

The Muslim workers of Madanpura assembled in a crowded meeting on Friday, at 9 p.m. at Huseinibagh, in order to voice their grievances and support the demand for increment in wages and war bonuses.

The meeting commenced under the presidentship of Mr. J. Bukhari, Jt. Secretary. All-India Kisan Sabha with the recitation of a poem. The president explained what was the real situation, why wars took place, who suffered due to it, who gained out of it, and the result of the present war which had its immediate effect on the working class by way of rise in prices. He also warned the workers to be alert and not become prey to the communalists, who created obstacles in the way of National Independence and thus weaken the cause of the poor and the hungry.

The meeting terminated with slogans of increment in wages, war bonuses, "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Azad Hindusthan Zindabad."

SERICULTURAL CONFERENCE

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The All-India Sericultural Conference which met in Bangalore for the first time terminated its deliberations after discussing many important points relating to the industry. The Conference resolved to request the Government of India to give adequate protection to the silk industry both in regard to period and quantum. Other important resolutions were to interchange the departmental officers periodically in various provinces and States as it would help in enriching the knowledge about the industry. To start three or four research stations working on co-ordinating lines and the starting of a Sericultural journal.

Of the 54 papers that were read before the Conference, five dealt with the present activities of the department in a general way in Punjab, Bengal, Behar, Madras and Mysore. There were as many as 28 papers from Mysore while 21 were from Bengal. The papers from Bengal and Mysore read before the Conference showed the economic and scientific standards. Mr. C. C. Gosh from Bengal pointed out in his paper that the Department achieved great practical value to the industry.

Murbad Peasants' Conference

MURBAD, (By Mail.)

Murbad is regarded as one of the most backward of the Talukas in the Thana District. Of late, however, there has been some awakening in the agricultural tenants in the Taluka. It has now been decided to hold a conference of peasants from all over the Taluka. It will be held at Murbad on the December 27 and Mr. Indulal Yajnik, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, is being requested to preside. The Conference will be attended, among others, by Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Miss Godavari Gokhale from Bombay.

The Conference will consider the pressing questions vitally affecting the life of the agricultural population such as rent, indebtedness and famine that prevails in the Thana district this year. A Murbad Taluka Peasants' Union will also be formed in the Conference.

Marathi Scholar To Be Honoured

Purse For Mr. L. R. Pangarkar

Many prominent men have issued an appeal to the admirers and friends of Mr. L. R. Pangarkar, a great Marathi Scholar, to make the function of honouring his services in the cause of Marathi literature, a great success. Messrs. Madhavrao Ane, N. C. Kelkar and Dr. R. P. Paranjape have joined the appeal.

After graduating in 1899 Mr. Pangarkar made a name in Marathi literature by his outstanding publications and as the Editor of 'Mumukshu' for more than 25 years.

The date and place of the function will be shortly announced in papers. Donors are requested to contribute generously to the Purse and kindly to send the amounts as early as possible to the Reception Committee either to (1) Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, Pleader, Budhawar Peth, Poona City, or (2) Mr. V. V. Ainapure, Advocate, Dr. Deshmukh Lane, Girgaon, Bombay.

Vagbhatananda Gurudeva Nidhi

(From A Correspondent)
TELLICHERRY. (N. Malabar)

The people of Kerala must have known, with acute affliction, of the premature demise of Sri Vagbhatananda Gurudeva, an outstanding personality, the founder of the Atma Vidya Sangham, comprising of more than three lakhs of members. He served Kerala and her children for the last 30 years, sacrificed his everything at the altar of love and service. Gurudeva has left behind half a dozen helpless and destitute orphans to the generosity of a grateful public. A committee has been formed with Mr. K. T. Chandu Nambiar, as its president to appeal to the public for contribution to the Gurudeva Nidhi for the maintenance of the orphans at Thathvaprakasika Ashram in Karaparamba.

Contributions may be sent to Sri Aryan Arayan Thoppil Koreppan, west hill, South Madras.

War Allowance For Indore Mill Workers

INDORE, Dec. 24.

Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister of Indore, as the sole arbitrator in the matter relating to Indore Mill wages, has given an interim award, directing that in view of the rise in prices of the food stuffs and other necessaries of life, each mill worker should be paid by the mill concerned a special allowance at the rate of one anna in the rupee on his present wages including the dearness allowance from the 1st December 1939.

It may be recalled in this connection that at the request of both the Indore Mill owners and the Mill labour, Col. Dinanath was appointed to be the sole arbitrator in the matter.

HONOURS FOR PALESTINE SERVICE.

Five Distinguished Service Orders have been awarded in connection with the operations in Palestine between 3rd April and 30th July, it was notified on Friday night, to Colonel W. H. G. Ramsden, First Hampshires, Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Ritchie, First Argyll Sutherlands; Major A. K. Hamilton, Second Blackwitch; Major H. G. Veasey, Second West Surrey; and Major Maxwell Elrington Border Regiment.

Endowment Of Rs. 50,000 To Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Dr. H. C. Mookerji, M.L.A., Head of the Department of English, Calcutta University, has made his fourth endowment of Rs. 50,000 to Calcutta University for the educational advancement of his own community (Indian Christians.)

This amount brings his total endowment to the University to Rs. 4,00,000.—United Press.

Guide To Nalanda

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Pursuant to its policy of providing guides to places of historical interest, the Archaeological Survey of India has just brought out a guide to Nalanda, the well known site of the ancient Buddhist University in Bihar about 55 miles to the south-east of Patna. Studies are being made at the place by the Department for the last twenty-five years and excavation, preservation and collection of antiquities have made of Nalanda a place which no one interested in archaeology should leave unseen.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

CLIMATE AND CIVILISATION

In the northern part of Central Asia, one finds buried beneath the sands the ruins of cities that once possessed an important population. These places are now sterile wastes without water and without vegetation. And yet civilised people once lived there. The climate and natural conditions must have been more favourable in those days, for the degree of prosperity and civilisation depends to a large part on the climate and the diseases that go with it.

Unfortunately, we have no positive information with regard to the climate prevailing in Egypt, in the region of Babylon or in Greece at the period when these countries were at the zenith of their prosperity, but it is probable that this climate was much more favourable than that of the present time. During the past few centuries, certain parts of the world have become deserts, whilst others suffer from excessive rains.

The civilisation of Ancient Greece has exercised a great influence over the whole world. It spread towards the west over the whole of Europe and its influence is still felt to-day, i.e., after 25 centuries.

But whereas in Italy, Germany and Western Europe, the Renaissance developed along lines based on Greek art, the cradle of this art fell into miserable decay, silently undermined by an enemy that had implanted itself in the marshy valleys. The enemy that has terrorised Greece during 25 centuries is malaria.

We do not know exactly how and when malaria arrived in Greece; the malady may have been taken there by an Egyptian merchantship or else by Grecian soldiers returning sick from a campaign in Asia Minor. But it is certain that during the 4th century B.C. a characteristic change took place in the Grecian character by which people suffering from endemic malaria can be recognised. The vigour and the qualities of the race disappear, the verve and spirit of initiative give place to indifference. Agriculture, which had always been the principal source of the prosperity of this country, was neglected, and the undrained fields became marsh lands forming an ideal ground for breeding mosquitoes and malaria.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Greece soon became subjugated by the young and vigorous Roman nation and that Grecian prosperity and civilisation speedily declined.

The present Grecian Government does everything in its power to overcome malaria in a definite manner. The great remedy used is quinine, which is distributed free of charge on a large scale to all poor suffering from malaria. It will certainly succeed, thanks to this unparalleled medicament in restoring Greece to the front rank of nations.

The advice given by the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations is followed out in Greece, and as a preventive measure it is recommended to take a daily dose of 6 grains during the entire fever season; for treating malaria patients the dose used is from 15-20 grains of quinine during 5 to 7 days. No after treatment is necessary, but in the event of a relapse the treatment is repeated as before.

ENRICH YOUR SOUPS WITH H·P SAUCE

Not only soups, but roasts, grills, curries, meat pies and all fish and cheese dishes are improved by H.P. Sauce. See that you always have this rich, piquant sauce on the meal-table.

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OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

On The Air

TUESDAY, 26TH DEC.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Air Melody Trio. 5-5 Air Rhythm Trio. 5-10 Lakshman Prasad. 5-30 Radhabai. 5-40 A variety programme. 6-15 Pratap Singh and party. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-15 Ghulam Fareed. 7-30 New Urdu books. 7-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-50 A duet. 8 Barkat Ali Khan. 8-20 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 8-35 Episodes from the Epics. 8-50 Current events. 10 Said-o-Saiyad.

Delhi II—Programme

50.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Ghulam Fareed 6-30 Kumari Dipali Taluqdar. 6-45 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-5 Pratap Singh and party. 7-15 Radhabai. 7-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Sarojini bai Kulkarni. 7-15 Vidya Nath Seth. 7-30 New Urdu books. 7-45 Rasheeda Begam. 8-5 Nirmala Devi. 8-20 Vidya Nath Seth. 8-30 Women's programme. 9-50 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan. 9-55 Habeebullah. 10-15 Nirmala Devi.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Habib Khan Alladiya Khan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhakton-Ka-Bhav. 8-40 News in Hindustani 8-50 News in English. 9 Amanat Ali. 9-30 Haripada Chaudhari. 9-45 H. Khan Mastana. 10-5 Alap on the Hamidi. 10-15 Naseem Bano. 10-25 Hirabai Barodekar. 11-25 Flute duets. 11-35 Surrendra. 11-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-55 Amanat Ali. 12-20 p.m. Manohar Deshpande. 12-30 H. Khan Mastana. 12-50 The Kolhapur Cinetone Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Vachanne Vafa. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down

5 Geets. 5-15 Bhajans. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Garbas. 5-45 Marathi film songs. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Nisar Ahmed. 6-25 Sarhadi-Naghma. 6-35 K. R. Patwardhan. 6-50 Gat Tora on the Tabla. 7 Some recent Gujarati books. 7-15 K. R. Patwardhan. 7-30 Nisar Ahmed. 7-40 Khayal to Geet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The marriage of the rat. 8-55 A musical interlude. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Felix Weingartner, Conducting the London. 10 State and Cathedral Choir, Berlin. 10-5 Air Christmas Cantata. 10-25 Marcel Dupre. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Ditties in duets. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1 8-40 Film songs 9 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Naat. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1. 2-30 Close down..

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Devotional songs. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Nathu Khan and Khapurji. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Amanat Ali. 8-25 to 8-55 As in Bombay 1. 8-55 Talk of the town. H. Khan Mastana 9-20 Haripada Chaudhari. 9-35 Hirabai Barodekar.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Munnibai. 6-22 Kumari Malti Sane. 6-30 Ramara Panchayetghar. 7 Munnibai. 7-15 Ek Thi Raja. 8 Latest Urdu books. 8-15 Kumari Malti Sane. 8-30 Lucknow Radio Revue, 2. 8-55 Munnibai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Anti-Malarial schemes in U. P. 10-5 Kumari Malti Sane. 10-15 Munnibai.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-50 For the children (contd.) 6-10 Dilip Kumar Roy. 3. 6-25 Anima Ghose. 6-40 Leelabai. 7 Mohammad Qader. 7-20 Leelabai. 7 40 Haridas Ganguli. 7-50 Sing, learn and sing again. 8-20 Sukumar Ganguli. 9 Pronunciation please! 9-45 Dhirendra Nath Ghose. 10 Dakshina Mohon Tagore. 10-15 Rathindra Kumar Rudra.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 F. Sanderson. 9-45 Edgar Cox. 10 Hall variety.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. One life: One love. 6-30 Nripen Sen. 5-45 Anita Dhar. 6-5 Gnayer Katha. 7 Twelve o'clock. 8 Nitya Burman. 8-20 Sushama Guha. 8-30 Sukumar Roy. 9-5 Nitya Burman. 9-45 Sukumar Roy. 10 Monoranjan Nag. 10-10 N. N. Mazumder.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimati K. Janaki. 4-20 Air Artist. 4-30 European programme. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5 20 Shrimati K. Janaki. 6-5 Shrimati C. Thankamma Sankara Menon. 6-45 Four Jokers. 7 Looking ahead. 7-50 Chittor Subramanyam Pillai. 9 Frog in the well

Madras II—Programme

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 5-20 Devotional songs. 5-30 Wet lands. 6-40 Kallam Mamulu. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Shrimati C. Thankamma Sankara Menon. 10 High brow.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 M. S. Ramaswamy Iyer. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Shrimati M. Lakshmi. 7 Learn to sing. 7-15 The trains I might have caught. 7-50 Karaikudi Sambasiva Iyer. 9-45 N. Natarajan Pillai.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

15-03 Concert. 16 French cabaret. 16-30 Divine service. 17-30 Popular potpourris. 18 Piano—Elizabeth Kemp. 18-40 Orchestra. 19-45 Waltzes. 20-01 New Mayfair Orchestra. 20-15 Gipsy music.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Arr. Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

Quotations Of Local Piecegoods

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Bombay: December 15.

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
	GREY	LONGCLOTH	
Bombay (Dyeing)	.....	S—Quality	5 9 3
Century (S. Quality)	CCCCC5	Man and Globe	5 8 3
Crown Mill	.....	Spruce Cones	8 14 0
EDSU	.....	Char Minar	8 2 6
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	8 2 0
Do.	5805	Poppy	11 2 6
Minerva	145	Minerva	5 1 0
Shcilapur Spg.	1400	.....	7 14 0
Western India	BBB13 1/2	Coccanut Tree	8 2 0
	GREY	SHIRTING	
Berar Mfg	82050	Pushpavati	3 13 0
Bombay Dyeing	136 1/2	.....	6 12 0
Century	3625	Bugle	6 12 0
Do. (Heavy)	15100	Man and Globa (Wide)	8 10 0
Crown Mill	140 1/2	Tijori	7 8 0
EDSU	3625	Pyala	7 14 0
EDSU	91 1/2 91 1/2	.....	7 7 0
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	7 14 0
Do.	44025	Two Tigers	7 14 6
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	6 12 0
Western India	140 1/2	Sundari	7 8 0
Do.	BB44 1/2	Horse	7 14 6
	GREY	SHEETING	
Century	811	.....	5 13 3
Victoria Mills	21	X—Quality	4 2 0
Do.	3827	C—Quality	3 15 0
	GREY	DOMESTICS	
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	3 10 0
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	15 10 6
	GREY	CHADAR	
			per pair.
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 4 0
Century	C1115N	.....	1 11 0
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 13 0
EDSU	1215	Hiraluxmi	2 4 3
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	2 2 6
Minerva	220	Minerva	1 6 0
Do.	270	Do.	2 4 0
Mysore Spg.	260	Two-Bird	1 12 6
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 8 6
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 15 3
Western India	1325	Motor	2 2 6
	GREY	DRILL	
			per piece.
Berar Mfg.	1125	Lion and Umbrella	6 4 0
Bradbury Mills	1C	.....	8 3 1/2
EDSU	222	.....	9 14 9
Minerva	MM3	Minerva	9 12 0
Do.	1515A	Do.	7 8 0
New Great Eastern	M979	Do.	10 0 0
	GREY	DHOTIES	
Ahmedabad Advance	1940		per pair.
Berar Mfg.	219	Bull (N.B.)	2 3 0
Bombay Dyeing	.....	Tiger (P.B.)	1 6 0
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	.....	1 7 3
Century	2411	B.T.M.	1 8 9
Crown Mill	2472	(25/32s)	1 11 3
EDSU	93	Gourd	1 9 0
Hindoostan	3144	Shield (P.B.)	not quoted.
Indian Mfg.	1839	.....	1 12 0
Do.	1499	Lady at Toilet	1 13 0
Khandeish Spg.	1068 1/2	Do.	1 4 3
Minerva	10256	.....	1 13 0
Mysore Spg.	10666	Minerva	0 13 9
Sholapur	4909	Two-Birds	0 14 9
Svadeshi	3401	.....	1 14 0
Tata Mill	1386	Kamal	2 7 0
Victoria Mill	9294	Darji	1 10 6
Western India	2154	(Calendered)	1 11 6
	GREY	SARIES	9
Indian Mfg. Co.	31 1/2 x 31 1/2	Lady at Toilet	2 7 0
Do.	14 1/2 x 14 1/2	Do.	1 9 6
	BLEACHED	LONGCLOTH	
			per piece.
Ahmedabad Advance	22220	.....	7 8 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	12 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	.....	11 8 0
Do.	500000	.....	11 8 0
Do.	L 703 L	.....	8 12 0
Minerva	47	Minerva	8 14 0
Mysore Spg.	954	Two Birds	12 0 0
Tata Mills	7330 B	Darji	8 0 0
	BLEACHED	SHIRTING	
			per piece.
Berar Mfg.	9000	Horse	4 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	BM	.....	7 8. 0
Minerva	7710/13	Minerva	5 3 0
Mysore Spg.	Iswara	Two Birds	8 0 0
Do.	173	.....	8 0 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	10 0 0
Do.	816	.....	12 0 0
Tata Mills	7336 B	.....	9 5 0
	BLEACHED	MULL	
Ahmedabad Advance	1376	.....	3 2 0
Century	5002	Man and Globe	4 14 0
Khatau Makanji	1570	Suraj Mukhi Flow	4 12 0
Kohinoor Mill	7866	.....	4 6 0
Do.	80666	.....	4 8 0
Mysore Spg.	61	Two Birds	5 4 0
Do.	82	Do.	5 12 0
New Great Eastern	N826	.....	4 8 0
Sholapur	128/9	.....	7 12 0
Victoria Mills	B84	.....	2 7 6
Do	745	.....	3 9 0
	BLEACHED	TWILLL	
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	6 12 0
Mysore Spg	251	Two Birds	11 8 0
New Great Eastern	N813	.....	11 0 0
	BLEACHED	DRILL	
Kohinoor Mills	979	.....	9 8 0
Minerva	94	Minerva	10 4 0
Mysore Spg.	46	Two Birds	12 8 0
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	14 0 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	13 0 0
	BLEACHED	SHEETS	
			each
Mysore Spg.	240	Two Birds	1 14 0
New Great Eastern	1408	.....	3 0 0
	BLEACHED	DHOTIES	
			per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	5½x7½	.....	1 11 0
Do.	12345	(Saries)	1 15 6
Century	...	Kirtisagar	2 12 6
Khandeish Spg	K401M	.....	1 15 6
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 10 0
			per yard
Kohinoor Mill	702	.....	0 5 6
Do.	K.V.	.....	0 4 9
			per pair.
Minerva	6764/8	Minerva	1 12 0
Do.	6765/8	Do.	1 14 0
Mysore Spg.	5038	Two Birds	2 5 0
Do.	4848	Do.	2 7 6
Sholapur Spg.	128/11	.....	3 10 0
Victoria Mills	3008	.....	no sales
	DYED	SHIRTING	
			per piece
Ahmedabad Advanced	8111	Poplin	4 8 0
	DYED	DRILL	
Kohinoor Mill	SV 188	.....	not making

B. B. and C. I. Railway

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	15-45	5-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

(N.B.—As Monday, 25th and Tuesday, 26th December, are Bank Holidays, this train will run on Wednesday, 27th December)

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

for London 8-40
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

Mme. Molotov Removed From Post Of Commissar Of Fishing Industry

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

Mme. Molotov, wife of the Soviet Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister, has been removed from the post of Commissar of the fishing industry.

She is known in Russia as Paulina Zhemchishina. The Supreme Soviet has announced that she will be appointed to a new post. Her removal is not considered to have any special significance.

Mme. Molotov was the only woman with the rank of full Commissar. For many years she was the director of the Soviet's huge Soap, Scent and Cosmetic Trust. In that job she was awarded the Order of Lenin "for carrying on the production plan and improving the quantity. But Mme. Molotov do not use cosmetics herself.

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN WHEAT

(From Our correspondent)

Hapur, Dec. 22.

The local wheat market during the week under review was less erratic. Fluctuations, though frequent were less violent. The feeling in the earlier days was rather easy owing to the cloudy weather, price control application fears, Australian offering reports from the ports and lower Karachi and Punjab advices. Punjab speculators were free liquidators here. But towards the close the undertone is once more steady on continued rise in the foreign markets and adverse weather comments from the Punjab. Rains are badly needed and if the present droughty conditions persist for some time more, irreparable loss may be done to the wheat and gram crops.

The week opened with Maha quoted at 3/13/2. By Monday the rates rose to 4/0/7 1/2 for Maha and 4/4/9 for Jeth, highest for the week. This was particularly on the news that the Sind Government have refused to apply price control for the present. There was then a bearish turn, Maha declining to 3/14/1 1/2 and Jeth to 4/1/7 1/2 lowest for the week. Towards the close Maha has again improved to 3/14/10 and Jeth 4/2/5.

PRICE CONTROL

The report that a conference would be held in the middle of the next week to consider the steps if any to be taken to control prices all over India simultaneously has damped the enthusiasm of the speculators. The restrictions already imposed have reduced the volume of forward trade considerably. The average of transactions recorded through the local Chamber of Commerce is now 20000 tons daily where as formerly it was 50000 tons daily and had risen to about 80000 tons daily since the outbreak of the war.

The ready demand has been dormant and practically no exports were made during the week.

Other food cereals moved in sympathy with wheat. Gram is presently quoted at 4/2 for ready and Mangsir and 4/2/10 for Maha. Barley is quoted at 3/1, peas at 3/8 and Arhar at 3/8/3 for Mangsir and 3/9/6 for Maha. The present stocks are gram 59, Barley 22, Peas 4 and Arhar 27 khattis.

Our market was held steadily during the week, although towards the colse there was a fall in the rates in sympathy with mill made sugar. Average quality is quoted at 5 to 6 and Refined at 6 to 7 per maund. Arrivals have been reduced to 500 maunds daily.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 25

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—		
Ready (small grain)	Rs.	19 1 0
Ready (large grain)		19 2 0
Shipment December F B H		9 8 0
Shipment Jan-March F B H		10 10 0
Indian sugars ready		18 8 0
	to	18 12 0

Tone:—Steady

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Dec 25

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	100 0 0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy		96 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		104 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy		110 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.		12 12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		20 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		22 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt		22 8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt		24 0 0

(Continued from col. 7)

ry of Information elicited an indignant disclaimer.

An elderly woman, mistaking the exact function of the Ministry, rang up to ask for the exact date of death of William Rufus and the place of his burial.

A British officer in France reverently laid a wreath on a grave the other day.

The grave bore his own name, and the tombstone was erected to him at the end of the first World War.

He had been blown up and the rescue party could not locate him, but had found his leg which had been severed by the explosion.

The leg was buried with full military honours while he himself was in hospital.

One of the more militant of British communist leaders applied recently for an additional petrol allowance.

He explained that he had to travel around the country and was handicapped by the reduction in the number of trains. He added that the nature of his work was "settling industrial disputes."

Mysore Spg.	171	Two Birds	12 4 0
Simplex	1.1½	(Blue)	13 0 0
	SUSI	CHECKS	
Bradbury Mills	8371	.....	3 12 6
Century	121	Heron	not quoted
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Tata Mills	9330B	.....	not quoted
	STRIPED	DRILLS	
Hindoostan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	7 0 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	3 1 6
	STRIPED	SUSIS	
Century	6051	.....	not quoted
Colaba Land	...	Sterling	4 8 0
Do. (50 per cent colour)	1370	.....	no sale.
New Great Eastern	1255	.....	8 8 0
Do.	...	.....	5 4 0
		COATINGS	
Bombay Dyeing	.....	.....	no sales
Bradbury Mills	6761	.....	5 10 0
Kohinoor Mills	17210	.....	7 4 0
Do.	314	.....	7 0 0
Mysore Spg.	698	.....	6 8 0
Do.	115	Two Birds	6 8 0
Simplex Mills	531	.....	6 12 0
Do	485	.....	9 0 0
Tata Mills	4850	.....	11 11 0
	5904	Darji	not quoted (Art Silk)
	ART SILK	DORIA	
Century	386	.....	not quoted
	ART SILK	SARIES	
Simplex Mills	413	Vasant Devi and Sarojini Devi	0 9 4
Do.	452	Recemine (dyed)	3 0 0
	ART SILK	STRIPED TINTIN	
			per yard
Simplex Mills	MMMM	.....	0 4 4
	DOBBY AND	JACQUARD CHADAR	
			per piece
Tata Mills	882	Darji	4 8 0
	COTTON	BLANKETS	
			per blanket.
Century Spg.	896	Spade	1 2 6
Do.	3201	Spade	0 14 6
Colaba Land	...	.....	no sale
		TOWELS	
			per dozen.
Minerva	1386	Minerva	5 11 6
Mysore Spg.	86	Two Birds	4 14 0
Do.	64	Do.	2 13 0
	DYED	FLANNELETTE	
			per yard
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	no sale

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

Thinking that it would be good that neutrals should know something of the sanity which, fortunately, is not uncommon in Britain, a reader of the "Manchester Guardian" sent the verses which the "Guardian" printed from the Poet Laureate's poem "Some verses to Some Germans" to a friend in Norway.

The "Guardian" reader has received word that the verses are censored and a piece of red paper substituted. The reader has been wondering why the paper was not tape.

Industrialists throughout Britain are wishing to insure against an early finish to the war. In many trades, says a correspondent in the "Times", order lists during the past few months have been greatly extended and producers have become increasingly anxious about what might happen should an early Armistice be signed and large quantities of goods be left on their hands. It is anticipated that there would be a severe depreciation in values, with subsequent losses to firms now engaged on the manufacture of the vast supplies needed for the fighting forces and civil defence.

Underwriters and their agents have been inundated with inquiries about what method can be adopted whereby possible losses of this kind can be insured against. It is understood that for a premium of £10 for every £100 of business, a producer or merchant can be fully covered against the war coming to an end before December 31, and for each month up to June next year an additional £10 is added to the premium.

Scotland Yard detectives have been called in by the management of H. M. V and Marconi works at Hays to investigate interference with radio sets in the course of manufacture.

The words, "Heil Hitler," were found branded by electrical incision on cabinets of the sets.

There is something about the name "Winston". It is becoming more and more popular with Britain's mothers every day since war started. So popular, in fact, that in years to come there will be growing up young "Winstons"—and "Leslies" and "Anthonys" too—who will perpetuate the memory of the great men of the present war as in the Great War. But so far Winston definitely has it, for mothers believe that he will do most to win the war.

Many menfolk in the Army prefer to call their sons Leslie in recognition of War Minister Hore-Belisha, while there is also a large increase in Anthonys, after Dominions Secretary Eden.

Britain's oldest journal, the "London Gazette", attained its 274th anniversary on Wednesday, November 15.

It owed its inception to the Great Plague of 1,665, which drove Charles II and his Court to Oxford. "Odds fish", Charles is reported to have said, "there are no newspapers here, so that we are cut off from the world. Yet if we import them from London they will bring the plague with them."

So he ordered the establishment of an "Oxford Gazette". This was continued after the Court returned to the metropolis as the "London Gazette".

Universal use of substitutes in Germany has led to a number of wisecracks—and here is one which is said to have made even the sufferers smile. It is a German tailor's war-time account for a suit made from wood pulp:

	Marks.
Suit, made to measure, first-class stylish, substitutes used, wood-cut finish	65
Planing suit	10
Sawing thirteen pockets	9
Nailing on 25 buttons	5.40
Drilling and sandpapering buttonholes	7.50
Veneering 2 lapels and fixing hinges	4.
Chiselling placket	2.50
Stopping up knot-hole	1.25
Lining (four sq. yds. of three-ply)	8.50
	113.15

Whether or not it is right that neutral Americans should hurl darts at boards bearing a picture of Hitler is a subject discussed in the letter columns of the New York "Times".

In Greenwich village, a section of Down Town, New York, resorts have installed "Hitler dartboards", and inhabitues play enthusiastically in the small hours of the morning. You score heavily if you hit Hitler's moustache or that lock of hair falling over his forehead.

In a letter to the "Times" (New York) a correspondent wishes, as an American citizen of German extraction, to protest at such a "disrespectful practice." Though he holds no brief for Hitler, he wishes to say that the darters who play this game "are violating pleas that nothing shall be done which would tend to embroil America in the European war."

A less sombre view is taken by "J. W. J.", of New York, who mentions that he is a physician. He says the new game "holds tremendous therapeutic possibilities."

Shouting "No work, no kisses!" wives of Detroit striking motor-car workers started a campaign to make them go back to work.

Hundreds of wives have vowed they will deny their husbands affection until they stop the strike. The "No Kisses" campaign was started by Mrs. Clara Schindler, the emulation of Lyststrata, heroine of a Greek comedy, who led warriors' wives into withholding love until their men stopped fighting. She told reporters: "We wives think the strike is silly, so we decided to take a lesson from Lyststrate. If the men stay on strike they will get no affection. We believe this will break the strike and bring them to their senses."

Even on the fourth day of the strike, the men had not "returned to their senses."

Ration cards for clothes—divided into 100 units—have been issued in Germany. A pair of trousers equals ten units and a shirt three. Only thirty units may be used to the end of the year.

During his recent visit to the trenches M. Daladier chatter with a group of Poilus, and told them how cheerful everyone in Paris kept and in what good heart the Government was.

At the end of the talk a young infantrymen shook him warmly by the hand, and remarked briskly: "It is very encouraging, Mr. Prime Minister, to realise from your conversation how well you and your colleagues are maintaing your morale!"

Here is an extract from a letter to a friend in the Midlands:

The War Office has sent out notices to officers on the staff now "somewhere in a Spa" as follows: "Officers in billets should take baths with their landladies. If this is difficult report to the Orderly Room."

The man who told this story is billeted on two maiden ladies. He says there is a very coarse file in private circulation on this subject.

In place of morning prayers in schools, German boys are instructed to say:

"Britain must be broken Our Fuehrer demands it."

A recent enquiry at the Minist-

(Continued in col. 5)

Nariman's Call To Indian Youth

Students Urged To Develop Moral Character; Plea For Spirit Of Comradeship

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

In the course of his Presidential address at the Belgaum District Students' Conference held on December 23, Mr. K. F. Nariman stated that the aim and object of education in every free Country was to equip the rising generation for proper type of citizenship. The system of Education varied according to the needs of the State keeping always the primary object of best type of citizenship in view.

In India the sole aim and object of Education should be to make every student and youth, a potential soldier for Swaraj, ready to fight and sacrifice for the freedom of his land. But instead of getting that nationalist-militant-patriotic training that would equip an Indian youth, for future citizenship, to make a fitting 'Sainik and Sevika,' he is transformed into a sort of money-making machine, or a loyalist citizen. Denying him an opportunity to show his mettle and work either in the battle-field or in the civil administration, an insult is added to the injury, by dubbing him as unfit for military service or even for complete self-Government. Such a poisonous system naturally results in the creation of slavish diffident mentality, suffering from an inferiority complex.

No Way Inferior

It was first necessary to get rid of that delusion. Having come in personal contact with the student community of almost all provinces of India, I can say with emphasis and confidence that an Indian youth or a student is no way inferior, mentally, intellectually or physically, to any youth of any other country in Eastern or Western hemisphere; if he has not acquired that Western Standard, the fault is not his; it is because he is deliberately kept back and opportunities and facilities that are given to other youths and students of free countries, are most cruelly withheld from him, out of selfish and ulterior motives. A militant and nationalistic education in a slave Country is considered as a great menace, perhaps a greater menace than an external hostile attack.

What is needed is Indianisation, nationalisation, militarisation and revolution in the whole system of education. Instead of imparting the modern military technique, teaching the art and science of offence and defence, so as to make him an adventurous, dashing, marching and militant 'soldier for Swaraj,' the new Wardha Scheme, by introducing the old woman's domestic pursuit of 'Charkha' and spinning as the basic principle of education, seeks to continue the process of emasculation. Charka may give vocational bias, but in a slave country that is not enough; it may be an improvement in the existing system, but it does not revolutionise enough. What is needed is a national bias, a national education of a type to make future citizens fearless and adventurous pioneers in the fight for freedom.

Since Military training and the right to bear arms, the two main essential factors in the training of Indian youth are lacking, we must try to make up for the external equipment, by developing internal traits and hence more attention should be paid in Indian Educational Institutions to character and body-building, than to academical University attainments. High education without high moral character is not only useless, but positively harmful and dangerous.

Reasons of Crisis in Indian Politics

The present crisis in Indian politics is apparently due to two causes: The first is communal disharmony but the second and more important is due to the totalitarian and Fascist tendencies recently developed in Congress high circles. Wherever a mass organisation departs from the sound principles of democracy, it falls into many pit-falls and creates many difficulties. There is no doubt that the National Congress does not occupy to-day the same high trusted, loved and respected position amongst large sections of people in India that it used to do only a few years ago.

The pet organisation of the people, that was loved and respected by all Indians and dreaded and feared by all enemies, has to-day become the object of hatred, distrust and suspicion and is assailed from all sides. The experiment of office-acceptance, though it might have proved beneficent in certain respects, but has undoubtedly signally failed so far as the main and primary objective is concerned. The parliamentary policy was adopted primarily to strengthen the position of the Congress and increase its power and prestige amongst the masses and all classes of people of India and thus wreck the unwanted Constitution and prepare the country for the ultimate fight for freedom instead of achieving that object, the Congress had become like a red rag to a bull to a very large section of people of India, simultaneously, it has ceased to inspire that dread, fear and respect from the enemies that it used to do a few years ago, that is natural.

But the present hatred, hostility and distrust would disappear, if a new outlook—more rational and radical,—is developed by the Congress High Command.

Way to Communal Unity

The second solution is intercommunal unity. In that the students can play a great part. Educational institutions are or should be cementing centres, where no caste, creed or religion is recognised, all labelled with one common label of Indian students. It is thus a spirit of comradeship and fellowship, engendered in early days, that will go to build up a common citizenship and common nationhood in future.

Therefore, I appeal to you friends, to restore democracy in the Congress, fight against the present tendency of group-power and monopoly and vested interest that lead to totalitarian oligarchy, and that will automatically remove most of the internal and external trouble. That will place back the Congress to its original high pedestal. It will again be honoured, respected and loved by all Indian people and dreaded and feared by the enemies. And with that spirit of comradeship and brotherhood kill the canker of communalism in the country, the canker that eats up its vitality and retards its growth.

Begin with these two great and patriotic duties and you will find that just as the youths and students of other lands have become the pioneers and fighters in the fronk rank, so also the youth and students of India will be in the front rank as brave patriots self-sacrificing soldiers of Swaraj leading the country triumphantly to its ultimate goal of Purna Swaraj.

Rajpipla's Model School

Avidha, a village in the Rajpipla State celebrated the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Vijay Vidya Mandir—an institution which has been recently started to work on the lines of the Wardha Scheme. The Maharaja of Rajpipla Sir Vijaysinhji came to Avidha for performing the opening ceremony on the 21st December.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta who had been invited to take part in the function congratulated the institution on the splendid work it had done during the short period of only six months.

The Maharajah Saheb in his speech said:—

"It is most gratifying to see that within such a short time this institute has well established itself and has achieved considerable success.

"The great majority of my subjects are either cultivators or those that live on their labours on the land.

For these people practical training on the lines of that imparted at this institute is of great benefit than mere book learning and I am very glad that avidha village has been the pioneer of this training and of the village uplift scheme."

Condition Of Cotton Crop In Gwalior Not Satisfactory

GWALIOR, Dec. 23.

The total estimated area under cotton crop inclusive of Jagirs is 5,35,639 acres which is 4 p.c. less than that of the previous year. Sowing of the crop commenced late by the end of the 3rd week of June and was completed in the 4th week of July.

The crop suffered throughout the State and specially in the district of Mandsaur and Sardarpur for want of sufficient rains. The condition of the crop is not satisfactory throughout the State and specially in Malwa Prant.

The estimated yield of the crop comes to 69,592 bales which is about 28 p.c. less than that of the last year.

DON'T IGNORE INDIAN FARMER

Price Control Should Not Mulct Him Of His Legitimate Profits

The Secretary of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the course of a communication to the Commerce Department of the Government of India on the subject of the proposed control of prices of staple agricultural commodities urge the Government to give their careful consideration to the views of the Committee.

He states:—The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have noted with apprehension reports in the Press about suggestions made to the Government of India for adopting a scheme for controlling prices of staple agricultural commodities in India. Whilst the Committee do not, and indeed, cannot overlook the interests of consumers, they fear that interests of the Indian cultivators may be ignored, and hence, they consider it necessary that Government should not overlook the following aspects of the question before themselves devising, or recommending to Provincial Governments any scheme for "Price Control" for the country as a whole.

STEEP RISE IN COST OF LIVING

The Committee think it only natural that one of the main aspects of the last Great War which the people in India, and perhaps, in the world, remember and desire to avoid this time, is the amount of 'profiteering' practised during the war which resulted in a steep rise in the cost of living in this country in common with almost all the countries.

The Committee urge the Government to bear in mind the fundamental distinction between 'profiteering' properly so called and 'legitimate profit earning,' and to protect the legitimate interests of the Indian cultivators while formulating any scheme for control of staple commodity prices in India.

The Committee submit that any attempt by the Central Government or the Provincial Governments to control prices of staple commodities in which the Indian cultivator is interested, would virtually amount to a denial by the Government to millions of helpless, ignorant cultivators of their legitimate right to earn the normal profits for their labour.

REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES

An important aspect of the matter to which the Committee invite pointed attention of the Government is the fact that even though the commodity prices be allowed to rise in response to the changed conditions of demand, the prices would not be sustained at that high level and, consequently, the Indian cultivators would not receive the fullest benefit of the enormous increase for their products unless effective steps are taken by Government to promote Indian export trade. The Committee, therefore, feel that at this juncture, the Government of India in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, should endeavour to remove all obstacles in the way of our export trade with a view to enable the cultivator to take advantage of the ruling high market quotations.

DON'T CONTROL FARM PRODUCE PRICES

Prof. Ranga's Plea To Commerce Member

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, met again Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, and discussed with him the need for not controlling agricultural prices, fighting monopoly interests in the exports of oil-seeds and fixing minimum prices for agricultural produce.

Prof. Ranga also urged the Commerce Member to protect the Kisans from unjust class campaign and higher prices of manufactured goods.—United Press.

DRY WEATHER

Poona, Dec 25

The weather has been dry.

Forecast until evening of twenty-sixth :— There will be mainly dry weather.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-12-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees 0.9 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 109 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Cotton Crop Prospects

Fall In Yield In Gujarat And Karnatak For 1939-40

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Third Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1939-40 :—

Note.—(1) On an average of the five years ending 1937-38 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented som 25.1 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State, which, on an average, occupies about 3.4 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Province. For estimates of the remaining crop, refer to Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Sind Forecasts. Estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal, and also issued separately in a leaflet form.

(3) The figures for 1939-40 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between Juno and July 1939 in the case of the early varieties, which are grown principally in the Deccan, and to the cotton crop sown in July-September 1939 in the case of the late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 1st December 1939)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below :—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	3,257,000
Indian States	1,562,000
Total	4,819,000

13.9 and 12.4 per cent respectively below the ...corresponding area of the last year and the decennial average at the same date. The revised area now reported shows a slight increase in parts of the Karnatak but a general decrease elsewhere in the Province due to the prevalence of low prices at sowing time and also to late commencement of the season in the Deccan.

SEASON

In Gujarat, the crop is reported to be in a fairly good condition and is in flowering and boll formation stage. With the setting in of cold weather, which is rather early this season, the crop, particularly that in the southern areas has assumed green appearance and is making fairly satisfactory progress. In the north, however, the absence of late rains told heavily on the growth of the crop, which is rather stunted and somewhat poor due to want of sufficient soil moisture. As a result, the outturn of the crop will be adversely affected in this tract of the Division.

In the Deccan, where early varieties of cotton are mostly cultivated, sowing was delayed on account of late commencement of the season and later on the growth of the crop was also prejudicially affected by the long period of drought. The crop in the black retentive soil, however, progressed fairly well but that on the lighter soil suffered due to deficient soil moisture especially in the south-eastern areas where the estimated outturn will be markedly low. In the Satara District, where late varieties of cotton are grown, the rains in October and November supplied to the crop sufficient soil moisture which it was badly in need of. Picking of the early crop is in progress over most of the Division. In the East Khandesh District, spotted boll worm is noticed on jarilla cotton affecting the opening of bolls in places.

In the Karnatak, where late varieties of cotton are mostly grown, the crop is progressing fairly well as it was benefited by the rains in October and November. It is now in boll formation stage and is free from disease except for an attack of red leaf blight which is reported from places in the Dharwar District. Interculturing and weeding operations are in progress.

OUTTURN

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the yield of the crop in Gujarat is estimated to range between 60 and 67 per cent of the normal in the north but it may come to about 73 to 78 per cent of the normal in the south. In the Deccan, the crop may return about 50 to 75 per cent of the normal except in some areas in the south-eastern portion of the Division where the outturn of the crop may vary from 8 to 25 per cent of the normal in the case of dry crop while 42 th 58 per cent of the normal in the case of irrigated crop. The yield of the crop in the Karnatak is estimated to fall between 65 and 75 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below :—

	Bombay Province Bales
British Districts	635,000
Indian States	290,600
Total	925,000

16.5 and 19.1 respectively below the corresponding outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date, classified by varieties, the area and outturn of cotton stand as noted in the sub-joined table :—

Variety	Area in acres.	Outturn in bales.
1. Oomras	1,244,096	276,932
2. Broach	440,888	106,060
3. Surti	408,237	115,826
4. Dholleras	1,306,497	200,638
5. Southerns	1,418,906	324,533
Total	4,818,619	925,389

Of the total estimated outturn, about 45.6 per cent may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, about 31.1 per cent to the British Districts and Indian States in Deccan and the remaining 23.3 per cent to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

Third Cotton Forecast Of Gwalior

Gwalior, (By Mail)

The total estimated area under cotton crop inclusive of Jagirs is 5,35,639 acres which is 4 per cent less than that of the previous year. Sowing of the crop commenced late by the end of the 3rd week of June and was completed in the 4th week of July.

The crop suffered throughout the State and especially in the district of Mandsaur and Sardarpur for want of sufficient rains. The condition of the crop is not satisfactory throughout the State and especially in Malwa Prant.

The estimated yield of the crop comes to 69592 bales which is about 28 per cent less than that of the last year.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The dead body of an unknown middle-aged person was found this morning at Chowpathi.

The police removed the corpse to the morgue and the inquest will be held tomorrow. Police investigation is proceeding.

Worli Murder Arrests

Two more persons, Purshottam alias Baboobhai Laxman (55) and Ramdayal Baijoo (35) making five in all have been arrested in connection with the Worli Trunk murder case.

When the two suspects appeared before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court on Saturday, the police asked for their remand into custody for a fortnight.

The application for remand was granted.

Radio Dealer Acquitted

Mohamed Jaffar, son of a wealthy Muslim, and Kaikshushru Bapuji Havaldar, a radio dealer, were both acquitted of a charge of cheating and abetment by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on Thursday evening. Nathmal Chellaji Shah, a Shroff and money lender being the complainant.

Mr. M. N. Chhattrapathi appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Joachim Alva defended Mohamed Jaffer and Mr. E. D. Nanavati defended K. B. Havaldar.

SPECULATIVE MANIPULATION ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Calcutta, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report :—

Dull conditions have prevailed in all sections of the market throughout the period under review. Considerable fluctuations have again taken place in speculative counters, especially Indian Iron and Steel and Steel Corporation of Bengal but these have been mainly attributable to speculative manipulation and have had little or no relation to business conditions. The main trend in Engineering group has been towards higher levels.

JUTE

This section barring speculative counter Howrah showed some signs of improvement towards the closing period. A little inquiry was in evidence in popular counters but the turnover was meagre. The Cognate markets have been dull in absence of the fresh business from overseas markets. Nine porter hessians after the sharp decline of the previous week showed a temporary recovery as the price crept up to Rs. 21/14 from Rs. 18/8 but thereafter prices gradually fell away and the decline steepened. The close was in the region of Rs. 20. Raw Jute market has been, if anything, very quiet and the price came down to Rs. 90 from Rs. 103 but subsequently recovered to Rs. 97. The speculative counter Howrah did not exhibit any signs of improvement as the quotation hovered round Rs. 63. At one time it receded to Rs. 62. Other investment popular scrips were a shade better on buying inquiry. Anglo-India were taken at 440, Kamarhatty changed hands in fair numbers round 575 and the price gradually improved to 582. Kankinarrah were done at 468. Bally and Barnagore were respectively quoted at 260 and 151 Ex Div. Dalhousie were priced at 425, Standard at 395, Auckland at 248, Lansdowne at 200, Union at 510. In Yule group Orient were good at 230, Cheviot at 242, Budge Budge at 395 Ex Div., Belvedere at 450, Albion at 272, Ex div., Caledonian 460, Delta 473, Fort William and Fort Gloster were respectively quoted at 307 and 610. India were done at 409, Champdany were steady at 213. Amongst shares of small denominations, Adamjee were priced at 25/8, Agarpara at 27/8, Birla were in keen request and there were buyers at 26/10, at the close. Hukumchand ord. were taken at Rs. 9. Presidency were easy at 5/8. Naddea were a medium of fair speculation round Rs. 77, Megna found buyers at 44, Clive were quoted at 30/12, National at 25/12.

COAL

This section was steady throughout the week. The popular counters were a shade better. Bengal Coal were good at 413. Equitable at Rs. 41, Bokaro and Ramgarh at Rs. 18/8. Burrakur at Rs. 16/12, Dhemo Main at Rs. 19/4, New Beerbhoom at Rs. 20/12, Narriladih Rs. 15, Deoli were in request and the business was done up to Rs. 12/4. Talcher were easy at Rs. 1/14.

Cotton: Interest was lacking in this section and prices have marked down. Dunbar Cotton moved round Rs. 240, New Victoria ord Rs. 1/13. Kesoram Cotton Rs. 7/12, Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 6/12.

MISCELLANEOUS

As pointed above, there was some speculative stir in Indian Iron and Steel. The price fluctuations were very erratic. They were marked down to Rs. 43/4 and toward the close advanced to Rs. 45/12 but subsequently dropped back to Rs. 44/8. Steel Corporation of Bengal crept up to Rs. 25/14 from Rs. 23/12 but closed easy around Rs. 24/14. Burns and Co. ord were in demand at Rs. 370. Indian Standard Wagon were priced at 65. Indian Steel and Wire Products ord were done at Rs. 57 and Deferred at 46/8. Hukumchand Steel ord were marked at 9/12, Deferred at 2/6. In Mining issues there was a remarkable drop in Burmah Corporation as the price came down to Rs. 8 from Rs. 8/5. Indian Copper remained unchanged at 2/12, Consolidated Tin were quoted at 5/8, Tavoy Tin at 2/4. B. B. Petroleum were easy at 6/4. B. I. C. ord remained unaltered at 4/13. In Paper Mills issues, there was a conspicuous rise in Titaghur Paper. The price shot up to Rs. 32/12 from Rs. 29/12. Indian Paper Pulp receding to Rs. 150 hardened to Rs. 156 with buyers over. Bengal Paper were quoted at 124. Midnapore Zemindary were easy at Rs. 83. Dunlop Rubber ord were done at 25/8, Indian Cables at 15/4, India General Navigation were done at 96. In sugar section Carew were done at 14/8, Cawnpore at 24/8, Balrampore at 11/8. Reserve Bank wers done at 102.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26 12-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.23 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.05 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Deutschland Day By Day

MONARCHIST PLOT GATHERS FORCE

Freedom Station Interested In Hitler's Defeat Only

(As Reported to Our London Correspondent,)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

One and half million newly born German babies are being given a special treatment—"vigantol oil"—to prevent rickets.

Why are these babies being born rickety? Because, say neutrals who have just reached Belgium from Germany, Goering's "guns before butter" creed has affected them.

Lack of fats during the past three years has upset the health of German women. Their lack of vital food is reflected in their babies. Now the Nazis, anxious for the health of their future cannon--fodder, are trying to repair the harm their policy has done.

* * * *

Himmler and high agents of the Gestapo are now paying close attention to Lieut.-General Erhard Milch, the second in command of the German Air Force under Goering.

He has some Jewish blood in his veins and because of this, the anti-Semites in the Nazi party are trying to put the blame on him for the failure of the Nazi air force to sweep Britain quickly off the map and end the war.

FOR GERMANY'S FREEDOM.

"Day is not far distant when we shall convoke our own meetings in Sports Palace in Berlin," said announcer of German Freedom Station recently. "We shall be there in person and shall tell true story of German Freedom Station.

"Himmler boasts that he has detailed one of our colleagues. He will have to go on searching. I know that you all want to know who we are. We are not communists. We are not Socialists. We are associated with no particular party. We are part of you. We are your voice when you have to be silent. We are the voice of truth, the voice of impending events. Be patient, faithful friends.

"We are interested only in Hitler's defeat and destruction. Down with Hitler. Down with every dictatorship. This is Germany's Freedom calling. We are working in Germany. Friends who live in Germany are supporting us."

MONARCHIST PLOT

The Monarchist plot against Hitler is developing—in Germany and outside. From diplomatic sources in Berlin, it is learnt that Baron Weisner, a leading Monarchist, is in a concentration camp and has been offered release if he betrays the Movement, which, in time, is likely to imperil the Hitler regime. He has refused release.

The usual Nazi methods will be tried to force him to talk. It is known that the Nazis fear the Monarchists movement more than any other, and that it is being developed from several countries.

DR. GOEBBELS AT WORK!

The murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia is the latest of the numerous crimes which Dr. Goebbels has set to the account of the British Secret Service. Other recent crimes which the British Secret Service is supposed to have contrived, according to a special illustrated article in the Sunday number of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," are the "poisoning" of King Feizal of Irak, the motor accident in which King Gazi met his death, and the murder of M. Calinescu, the Rumanian Prime Minister.

Farther back, in its records, according to the same authority, stands the sinking of the "Hampshire," with Lord Kitchener on board, the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo, and, still farther back, that of the Tsar Paul of Russia.

The "Volkische Beobachter" also publishes a caricature of John Bull in which John Bull is shown with a large number of stains on his white waistcoat, each labelled with one of the crimes mentioned above.

JODHPUR TAKES A STEP FORWARD

Representative Advisory Assembly Proposed

The Publicity Officer, Jodhpur, writes:—

His Highness's Government have decided to move a step forward "in the direction of a closer association of the people with the Government of Jodhpur," announces an extraordinary issue of the Jodhpur Government Gazette dated December 17, 1939, publishing for general information the State Council Resolution on the establishment of a Representative Advisory Assembly in Jodhpur and the reorganisation of the Jodhpur Municipal Board.

The life of the present Central Advisory Board has been extended for six months when it will be replaced by the Representative Advisory Assembly, with a majority of non-official elected members, some nominated members and Government members as at present.

In the list of subjects which the Board is competent to discuss at present "Famine Relief, Development of the Town and Irrigation" have also been added and the Assembly will have full and free right of interpellation on the floor of the House on specified subjects, instead of a restricted right of asking questions in writing as at present. The life of the District Advisory Boards has been extended by one year.

The same issue announces that on the lines of the recommendations made by the Municipal Inquiry Committee, the State Council has resolved that the constitution and formation of the Municipal Board be revised.

Some of the new features will be that the Chairman will be a non-official elected by the Board from among themselves, subject to Government approval. The Municipal Board will now be restricted to 30 members with 22 elected non-officials, 4 Government and 4 Government nominated members. A Marwar Municipalities Act to regularise and systematize Municipal administration will be enacted early.

For the period till the new Board, under revised constitution is formed, elections for an interim Board will take place on communal basis, according to the existing rules. This Board too will have an elected non-official chairman. The Gazette also announces the appreciation of the valuable co-operation of the present Board.

LONDON INDIANS SUPPORT CONGRESS DEMAND

(Continued from Page 10)

ligerent without the consent of the Indian people. The Indian people did not accept that position and would not accept it so long as Britain refused to tell them Britain's war aims. The people of India were justified in pointing out to the British statesmen that their declarations that they were fighting for democracy and freedom were not convincing since Britain had no intention of applying those noble ideals in the case of India and other Colonial countries and possessions. That was why the Indian people refuse to accept what the Viceroy offered them in the form of a few seats on his Executive Council and a few seats on the abortive Consultative Committee.

Mr. Surat Ali, Mr. K. D. Kumria (Secretary of Indian Swaraj League), Mr. Tasi Mia, Mr. Kundanlall Jolly and Mr. Blondell, the Anglo-Indian addressed the meeting. They supported the demand of Indian seamen for wage increases and a war risk bonus. They protested vigorously against the treatment meted out to over 450 Indian seamen, who had been convicted for demanding redress of their grievance. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:

This meeting condemned the action of the British shipowners for keeping the wages of Indian seamen at the low level of 35 shillings a month for the last twenty years, and refusing to come to an agreement with the all-India Seamen's Federation about conditions and wages.

This meeting demands that all imprisoned Indian seamen shall be released immediately and higher wages shall be granted to them forthwith.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS DEMAND

By another resolution the meeting supported the stand taken by the Indian leaders in asking Britain to declare the independenec of India as the acid test of her sincerity in "this war for democracy and the independence of nations" and demanding that India Amendment Act be withdrawn and the Indian people given the right to frame their own constitution and decide how the resources of their country are to be used. The meeting pledged itself to do whatever it is possible to attain the goal of Indian independence. The vice-chairman of the Stephney Trades Council spoke of the solidarity of the British workers with their struggle.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Magsar Sud 15, 1996
Muslim : Jilkad 14, 1358
Parsi : Tir 22, 1309
Hightide : 11-29 00-00
Lowtide : 5-56 17-41
Sunrise : 7h. 9m.
Sunset : 6h. 9m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

A special general meeting of the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jamiat's Hall.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretaries, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee has received a sum of Rs. 353 as donation from a sympathiser through Mr. G. N. Desai.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

TELUGU FREE LIBRARY

The 54th anniversary of the Telugu Free Library, Bombay, will be celebrated at the Telugu Munurwar Wadi, S. R. Pupala Road, Kamatipura, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor of Bombay will preside and Messrs. B. G. Kher, Mangaldas Pakvasa, and Mathuradas Tricumjee will address.

RADICALS ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward League of Radical Congressmen, a public meeting will be held at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. Karnik, Shastri, Panday, Shetty and Hegde will speak on "Congress and the Constituent Assembly."

FREE SANSKRIT CLASSES

Under the auspices of Shriman Muni Maharaj Shree Mohanlalji Jain Central Library and Sanskrit Pathshala, Pandit Ashutosh Bhattacharya will conduct free Sanskrit Classes for High School and College Students in the morning from 8 to 10 and in the evening from 6-30 to 8-30 every day from January 2 in the Library Hall, near Madhav Baug

HINDI CLASS IN 'F' WARD

The 'F' Ward District Congress Committee proposes to start a Hindi Class under the auspices of Hindi Prachar Sabha at the office. Those who are desirous of learning Hindi, should communicate to the Jt. Hon. Secretary, 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, Wahedina Mansion, Parel Poibavdi, Corner Bombay 12 on or before the 31st December 1939.

BOMBAY WEDDING

The marriage was solemnised in Bombay on Sunday evening of Mr. Dayanand Kothari, son of Mr Chandulal M. Kothari, a prominent share broker and businessman of Madras, with Miss Indira, daughter of the late Mr. Ranchoddas Vijbhukandas Mehta and niece of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The ceremony was held in Madhav Baug, and was performed according to Vedic rites.

JYOTI MITRA MANDAL

At a meeting of members of the Jyoti Mitra Mandal held on Sunday, the following district organisers have been appointed: 1. Sjt. Ambalal Desai ('G' Ward); 2. Sjt. Bhanushankar Pandya (Ghatkopar); 3. Sjt. Gunvant Naik ('E' Ward, Bombay); 4. Sjt. Ramchadrai Trivedi (Santa Cruz); 5. Smt. Kamala Jaji (Malad); 6. Smt. Manorama Naik ('D' Ward, Bombay); 7. Sjt. Purshotam Thakkar (Mulund); 8 Sjt. Vasant Rathod ('C' Ward, Bombay); and 9. Sjt. Venkatshanker Joshi (Vile Parle)

Sardar Patel Will Address

PUBLIC MEETING AT DANA BUNDER

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dana Bunder, near the Muslid Bunder Bridge, when prominent Congressmen will speak on "Our Preparation". Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Sjts. K. M. Munshi, M. R. Desai, Wamanrao Mukadam and others will address the meeting.

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers are requested to be present at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the meeting place.

Public Meeting At Palan Sojpal Chawl

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside and Sjts. B. G. Kher, A. B. Latthe and L. M. Patil will speak on "The Task Before Us" at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Thursday, December 28 at 9 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of Palan Sojpal Chawl, Dadar.

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers are required to be present at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in uniform

"SYMPHONIC SOUND RECORDING"

According to London papers of the Mail week, a demonstration of "symphonic sound recording on film" was given at the little Celluloid Theatre in Wardour Street. This was the first time in England that the continuous sound track, hitherto inseparable from the sight film, has taken the platform on its own, thereby adding yet another menace to the harassed existence of the orchestral player. In view of the damage already done by mechanised music, it was a relief to discover that the reproduced signals were too imperfect to threaten any immediate danger to the public orchestral concert.

The interesting f was that the demonstration came from Soviet Russia, where the State organisation of music has at least the effect of getting things done. It was thus that a small but musical audience heard the Fifth Symphony by Shostakovitch, a work already famed but at present remote from Queen's Hall.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—Anzuris. To-day at 9-30 p.m. only.
REGAL—"Come on George" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Women" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage Agent" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump At Oxford" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EROS—"Beau Geste" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India" Daily at 4-15 7 and 9 45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m., Matine to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Phantom of the West" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodha" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

Co-operative Notes

INTEGRATED CO-OPERATION

(From A Special Correspondent.)

In the comprehensive scheme of rural development prepared for our Province by the Congress Ministry the village multi-purpose society is given the pride of place. The scheme contemplated a net work of two thousand such societies spread throughout the length and breadth of the Province, each with a trained rural worker as Secretary. There are legitimate apprehensions as to how far the administrative steel-frame, robbed of the driving force of the Congress Ministry, will be able to carry out the programme. It seems, however, that the authorities are sticking to at least that part of the programme which deals with multi-purpose societies. Dr. C. R. Fay, Chairman of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, who visited India two years back, does not like the term multi-purpose societies. "Indeed, the term multi-purpose co-operation is misleading" he writes in a Year-Book of the Foundation "and a better term would be integrated co-operation, meaning thereby the integration of credit, supply and sale around the production of a particular product or group of products." As the movement in our Province is working on the above approved lines, we need not quarrel over terms.

Even before Government's plans were ready, some Co-operative and Congress workers in Thana District had taken the initiative in organising a multi-purpose society at Gorha, a pretty little village securely ensconced in one of the ranges of the Sahyadri on the Western part of the District. Paddy of the best variety is grown there and the village has a fair sprinkling of intelligent gentlemen farmers. The Society started work two years back with 28 members. To-day its membership has risen to 42. It repair during the year fully the loan of about Rs. 4,000 taken from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. It served also as a centre for the propaganda of the Agricultural Department. But the essence of a multi-purpose society, the integration of credit and sale, we do not find there. This is due to lack of warehouse facilities. The village does not contain a single building which can serve as a godown. Unless Government provide funds for constructing godowns in suitable places and from such a grant one is built at Gorha, one does not see how the stalemate is to end. At the annual general meeting of the Society, which was held recently a suggestion was made that the Bank might make advances on the security of paddy stored in huge "Kangas" in the cultivator's house, in other words, the "Kanga" itself might be regarded as a little godown. Heterodox as the suggestion certainly is, its feasibility may be considered in view of the fact that a somewhat similar system obtains in Egypt. The multi-purpose societies in Egypt do not insist on a pucca structure for their warehouses. Very often corn is heaped in open space with just a fence round it and it is called a warehouse.

Grain Shops And Provision Stores

As the co-operative conscience of the village developed, it felt the need a co-operative store to supply its daily requirements. The situation of the village also, cut off from the main arteries of trade during the monsoon, is a factor in favour of the store. The by-laws of the multi-purpose society, however, do not permit it to undertake such business and the man-power of our villages not being equal to running different institutions—which is the raison d'etre of the multi-purpose society—the idea of a store lagged behind, though last year some articles were supplied to members on an indent basis. The war, however, with the attendant rise in prices and the exploitation of the consumer, is bound to give a fillip to consumers' co-operation. Government have already recommended the formation of cheap grain shops and provision stores with the help of small local committees, municipalities and village Panchayats. The suggestion was taken up by the general meeting of the Gorha Society and it appointed a Committee to organise the purchase and supply of domestic requirements at Gorha and in round about villages on an indent basis.

Co-operators' Opportunity

We are glad to see that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development has circularised co-operative banks and societies on the subject. The abnormal increase in prices during the later stages of the last war stimulated the formation of a number of co-operative stores in this province. "The Registrar considers, therefore, that the present is the opportune moment to make a beginning and feels that if the foundations of the stores movement are to be laid on a sure and sound footing it is advisable to begin with a system which is simpler than full-fledged stores." The Registrar recommends co-operative societies to start buying clubs on a strictly indent basis. An additional by-law for that purpose and subsidiary rules for indent business are then given in the circular. Co-operative societies would do well to seize the opportunity now knocking at their door and work on the lines suggested by the Registrar. They would thereby be helping themselves and also, as the Registrar hopes, laying well and truly the foundations of the stores movement.

Sir Daniel Hamilton

The passing away of Sir Daniel Hamilton removes a picturesque figure from the Indian co-operative world. Associated with the cause since as an Additional Member of the Governor-Generals' Council he helped in the passage of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, he was till his death, a sturdy champion of the movement and missed no occasion to put forward its claims. To the Knights of the Round Table forging a constitution for India he suggested the organisation of a co-operative credit society in each one of India's 700,000 villages, to serve as constituencies for the Central Assembly and he asked Finance Ministers to regard land and honest labour as good security for paper currency and to release part of the metallic hordes rotting in their chests for the regeneration of the country. He was a prolific writer and wrote with vigour. Sir Daniel did not simply preach. He also practised his ideals. On his Zamindary at Gosaba in the Sundarbans, Sir Daniel established a model co-operative colony which the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas described as a Co-operative State. The estate which comprises about 24,000 acres contains 19 villages. A Co-operative Credit Society for each village, all societies federated in a Central Bank of the pure type, a co-operative rice-mill, a co-operative sale society and a co-operative store form the organisation of this State. Sir Daniel also demonstrated his faith in Congress ideals by introducing Panchayats in place of courts, by providing each village with a school and, above all, by banning liquor. The success of his Gosaba Colony has evoked universal admiration and if a private individual can do so much one wonders what Government working on the above lines, as our Congress Ministry had planned, may not be able to do.

TELEPHONE APPARATUS

Innovation In Designs

Measures to improve the present design of telephone equipment in India are being sought for in the Government Telegraph and Telephone Workshops at Calcutta where nearly all the important component parts of telephones are being manufactured.

The bodies of the instruments which are being manufactured at present are of cast aluminium. The next stage is to introduce moulded bakelite and the Department is investigating the possibilities. A bakelite press has been ordered; when received it will enable the Department to increase the number of locally manufactured parts.

Except for a few coloured bakelite telephones it is the intention of the Government to manufacture most of the parts in India and such of the parts which are not available will be imported mainly from Great Britain and Sweden.

Hyderabad Fund For War Relief

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

A public meeting was held at Hyderabad on December 20 under the presidentship of the Prince of Berar in connection with the War Relief Fund.

The Prince in the course of his presidential speech went into the circumstances which brought about the war and said: "His Exalted Highness' manifesto is a guiding principle for Hyderabad; therefore, as in the last Great War when we had lent our unstinted support to the British Government, so in this struggle too, by acting up to His Exalted Highness manifesto, we should prove to the world that we are in no way behind others in our efforts in the cause of Truth and Justice

A resolution was passed appealing to the public for contributions to the fund.

HINDI PRACHAR IN S. INDIA

Mahadev Desai On Work Of Dakshina Bharat Sabha

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Presiding over the tenth Dakshina Bharat Hindi Pracharak Sammelan in Madras, Sri Mahadev Desai said: To-day Hindi Prachar in South India, which linked it in an evergrowing and indissoluble bond with the North, was one of the signal achievements of Mahatma Gandhi, equalled in importance only by Khadi. Would such a result have been possible, he asked, if they had all these years, ploughed the arid and uphill path of achieving this union through English. The numerical result of their work may be found in the following figures. They had 800,000 learners of Hindustani, 80,000 examinees to date, 2,000 centres of instruction and 800 teachers, 800 working centres, and 1,200 persons who had taken their graduates Degree. They had published 70 books of which 2,800,000 copies had been printed, in 200 High Schools Hindi was being taught to-day, there were 120 Pracharaks and 10 lakhs of rupees had been spent on this work. The tree was now strong enough to stand any storm as it had bravely done the storm which raged during 1937-39.

The storm had died a natural death as it had no basis, as it was conducted for selfish motives, and in which those who were most concerned with the great experiment started by their great Premier Rajagopalachariar had least to do. The speaker meant the children and their parents who had taken the fullest advantage of the experiment and had raised no objection to it. Rajaji who was an Educationist and a psychologist had found from experience that the best age to learn the national language was one's early years and he decided to give to the younger generation of South India what he had missed and thus lay in them the foundation of true citizenship.

Forty thousand young people were learning Hindustani to-day in Government and aided primary schools. For these results even those who were loudest in their criticism were one day bound to thank him.

WORK AHEAD

The revolution had started said the speaker but it had yet to be brought to a successful conclusion by the South. The South Indians had a genius for languages Speakers from South India, no matter how humble when they spoke in English could hold forth uninterruptedly for any length of time and speakers like Shastriar and Rajagopalachariar, Satyamurti and Sir C. P. Ramaswami held their audiences spell-bound. The speaker looked forward to a time when these orators would hold their audiences spell-bound by their Hindustani speeches. Sardar Vallabhbhai who had learnt Hindustani excepting what he could pick up from the Hindustani atmosphere of national India held his audiences spell-bound, and South Indian leaders could also easily do so with a little effort. He was proposing nothing so difficult as an hour's spinning for the whole of a lifetime though even that was not difficult. He only wished those who were giving nearly a fourth of their lifetime to the study of English could pledge themselves to give an hour each day at least for one year to Hindustani their Natural lingua franca. That would be enough to achieve the great result that the speaker had foreshadowed.

He suggested Pracharaks should make it clear that the Lingua Franca was no enemy of the Provincial languages by insisting on work being carried on in Provincial languages in all meetings of a Provincial character. In all national meetings they should try to press the claim of Hindustani.

He also suggested that the co-operation of Muslims be sought by enlisting Muslim Pracharaks.

HINDI PROPAGANDA IN MADRAS

A Report of the Examination Department of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, states:—

With a view to stabilise Hindustani Prachar movement and to encourage the systematised study of the language, the Sabha is conducting graded Hindustani Examinations since the year 1922. Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha are the three preliminary examinations. This year 10802, 5809 and 2673 are the numbers of candidates that appeared for each of the above examinations respectively, the total number being 19,284. The total number of candidates that appeared during the last year was 17,155. The increase in number this year shows clearly the increasing popularity of the Hindi Examinations from the beginning up to the present day, the total numbers of candidates that have appeared for the Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha respectively, are 59,934, 26,242 and 11,550 the total being 97,726.

DEGREE EXAMINATION

Besides the preliminary examinations, the Sabha is conducting the Rashtra Bhasha Visarad degree examinations as well. Till now 3041 candidates have appeared for this examination and 1,513 have passed. So far 355 Candidates have taken their degrees in person and 411 "in absentia". This year 352 candidates have passed in this examination.

MUNNURWARS NEED SOCIAL REFORM

Alkonde's Plea For Central Organisation

The first All India Telugu Munnurwar Conference was held at the premises of the Telugu Free Library on Monday under the presidentship of Raja Ratna B. B. Ravtal of Baroda.

About 175 delegates from all over India—from far off places like, Karachi, Baroda, Nagpur and Hyderabad—attended the Conference.

Messages wishing the Conference a success were received among others from Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji, Sheriff of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Bole, the Women's Council of Hyderabad, and Mr. M. Hanumantharao of Hyderabad.

Dr. D. D. Gilder who was present complimented the organisers on their laudable efforts at unity. The proceedings commenced with a welcome song by girls of Sri Samarth Gayanvadan Vidyalaya.

After Mr. V. S. Alkonde, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates, the president of the Conference addressed it.

Tracing the history of the Munnurwar community, he said it had migrated from Andhra and Nizam's Dominions to far off places like the Central Provinces, Maharashtra, and elsewhere in the 17th century, and it had identified itself completely with the people of the country wherever it had gone. Their assimilation was so complete that when they further proceeded northwards to Gujarat, Sind and Northern India, they were reckoned as Maharashtrians. The Kerm, Munnur-kapu denoted a community of agriculturists of Andhra.

The Chairman deplored the disorganised state of the community, which fact accounted for their backwardness.

COMMUNITY REFORM

He suggested a scheme of Social-reform and in furtherance of the progress of their work, a committee was to be appointed which would collect all relevant information.

He pleaded for the abolition of the dowry system, which practise might be conveniently dropped by donating funds in further ance of the advancement of the community in general. The "Tila and Supari" system had also degenerated and so it should be given the go-bye.

He also pleaded for the abolition of "Jnyati Panchayats" or communal councils which had tended to create frictions and fractions rather than amity among the members. He suggested a Central Board of the community in a place like Bombay to be formed on an electoral basis, to look after the interests of the community.

Concluding, he hoped that all the various sections would co-operate whole-heartedly in achieving their object of unity, erelong.

The Conference then adjourned to meet on the morrow.

With 'Vande Mataram' the proceedings ended for the day.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Land Policy & Insurance Sub-Committee Meets

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

Mr. T. Prakasham, ex-Minister for Revenue of Madras, and Prof. N. G. Ranga, Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, arrived here this morning to attend the meeting of the Land Policy Agricultural Insurance Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee held to-day at the Committee's office under the chairmanship of Prof. K. T. Shah.

The "United Press" learns that the Sub-Committee at its to-day's meeting discussed the preliminaries as to how to proceed in regard to general principles in consistency with provincial variations and peculiarities in land tenure and revenue and other conditions.

The Committee is meeting again to-morrow and will consider schemes on waste lands and agricultural insurance prepared by Prof. Shah and land assessment and agricultural labour by Prof. Ranga.—United Press.

RESIDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING AT KHAR

Association Has Extended Amenities Of Life

Monday was a gala day in the modern suburb of Khar. The Resident's Association's Social Gathering came off at the Lakshminagar Pavilion Hall at 5 o'clock. As usual the guests assembled later than the scheduled time—a very serious drawback of our public life—and the proceedings began at half past five. A sweet song of welcome sung by some girl students of the Aryan Education Society, local school appropriately started the proceedings. This was followed by some good music from Mrs. Rane, which was highly appreciated.

The president of the association for that year Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta welcomed the guests in a neat little speech and gave a short history of the association's work during the last 12 years of its existence.

He claimed that the various amenities which the residents of the suburb at present enjoy were mostly due to the exertions of the association. He paid a well deserved tribute to the founder and the first secretary Mr. H. M. Desai, and regretted his absence in Ceylon. He referred to the success with which the Residents Association was able to win the municipal election for its nominee—the present president.

He announced that the little flutter caused in the civic life of Khar by what then appeared to be a contest with the Congress had now subsided and the Residents Association's representative was working in collaboration with the Congress members and the Municipal Board.

He appealed to young and all to join the association in large numbers and bring it a new life and vigour. He also invited free and frank criticism from the guests.

Some of the assembled guests took advantage of the invitation and made references to the fact that the association's work was not often known, that the roads were still bad as bad could be and one gentleman even suggested that the association should take up the question of the Urban Immovable Property Tax with the Government.

In his reply Mr. Mehta pointed out that the work of the association in its very nature was of an undemonstrative character and that the association had no authority to order things about in the way it liked. Its business was to pursuade those in power to extend the amenities of life and this it was doing to the best of its abilities.

He appealed again to all those who were present and through them to the other residents of Khar to come and help the association in doing more effective work. Music followed with refreshments and the function terminated at about 7 o'clock, and the people returned to their homes expressing their joy that a pleasant evening had been passed in the company of friends.

MODERN TURKEY ON SCREEN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

An interesting educational film depicting the modern Turkey was shown at the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Geographical Society held at the Presidency College yesterday under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Law.

The exhibitor of the film was Mr. R. Raffius, an American gentleman, who has settled in Ranchi. Mr. Raffius with the help of the films explained how modern Turkey, men and women, were making headway in every direction of human activity.

In his presidential address Dr. Law urged the importance of geographical problems of India which awaited solution and they could not be solved until and unless Indian geographers took interest in them.—United Press.

Enquiry Into Stenography

The Hony General Secretary of the all-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, writes:

With a view to implementing the resolutions passed at the all-India Stenographers' Conference held in November last, it is proposed to conduct an enquiry into the widely varying nature of the work of stenographers so as to collect statistics and data, which it is hoped will facilitate placing the profession on a proper footing.

The statistics will also serve to open the eyes of employers to the potentialities of stenography, which, if properly encouraged, will be of greater assistance in the management of world's affairs.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1939

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Convocation addresses in Indian universities have a hoary tradition of being academic. They usually deal in pious platitudes and optimistic perorations, which are no sooner heard than forgotten. Philosophising over the past and occasionally trying to prophesy the future as they do, it has some how become the rule with the learned men who are asked to deliver those annual dissertations generally to eschew the present. Anything that may faintly smell of current politics is held to be strictly *verboten*. It required a fresh and courageous outlook, therefore, especially for a person who happens to be the Chief Justice of India, to take a burning issue of the day as the theme for his convocation address before the Benaras Hindu University. Not only the alumni of that university but the intelligentsia all over the the country also will be keenly interested in Sir Maurice Gwyer's disquisition on the Constituent Assembly. To his deep knowledge and juridical detachment, Sir Maurice adds sympathy for India and his views, therefore, are assured of a most careful consideration from all students of Indian politics.

Difficulties

On the general observations made by Sir Maurice regarding the difficulties of hammering a new constitution and gaining for it the allegiance of various clashing interests, there cannot be a divergence of opinion. It may be even readily conceded that those difficulties are acting in an aggravated form in a country, like India, which has the misfortune of being under foreign domination for more than a century. There will also be agreement with the thesis that a constitution in whatever fashion it may be evolved must be more in the nature of a union of hearts than a mechanical compromise. Its foundations must be laid not only in rules and safeguards but also in mutual trust and goodwill. All these anxioms, however, do not bring us any nearer the solution of the constitutional problem. The practical issue remains: How to forge a constitution for a country situated as India is at present? Between the Constituent Assembly, as followed in various forms and at various times, in France, Germany and Russia and constitution-framing by a group of delegates as was practised in Canada, Australia and South Africa, Sir Maurice Gwyer seems to prefer the latter. What exactly are the grounds for his choice is not very clear from the brief press summary of his speech. But his main contention seems to be that in France as well as in Russia the constitution was soon succeeded by a dictatorship, while in the case of the British Dominions it sowed the seeds of lasting ordered development.

Expession Of People's Sovereignty

Prima facie such a presentation seems true and tempting But it is divorced from historical perspective and while it may throw some light on the past of those countries, it gives no guidance for the future of India. To begin with, the case of the British Dominions bears no resemblance whatever to that of free nations like France, Germany and Russia; nor is the analogy good even as far as India is concerned, even if she may be counted as a member of the British Commonwealth. The Constituent Assemblies in France and Russia sprung up out of sanguinary revolutions and while they sought to represent the will of a sovereign people, by the very nature of things it was the makers of the respective revolutions who wielded the dominant control in them. The students of French Revolution know how the Jacobins carried everything before them in the National Convention. It was not any intrinsic fault of the constituent assemblies but other overwhelming political exigencies which finally ushered the Napoleonic era Similar was the case in Russia, though what emerged was not the dictatorship of a person (at any rate in the beginning) but of the proletariat. On the other hand, we in India have had sufficent experience of what may be called the delegate system The lesson of the Unity Conferences and of the Round Table Conferences is still fresh in the public mind. In the first case the delegates more or less elected themselves while in the latter they were hand-picked by the British bureaucracy to magnify as much as possible the divergences and differences among the Indian people. In neither case had the delegates any true representative capacity and the very fact that the Government of India Act, which was the outcome of the labours of a number of conferences and committees spread over a number of years at the cost of millions of rupees to the tax payer, lies to-day on the scrap-heap, its Federal part stillborn (save for its solitary limb—the Federal Court.—over which Sir Maurice himself presides!) is itself irrefutable evidence of the futility of the delegate system in the present circumstances of India. And may it not be truly said that the Constituent Assembly itself will function in the ultimate analysis, through delegates chosen by all the people of the country and thus bearing the imprimatur of national sovereignty in their persons? The freedom of India will not come as a gift from anybody. It is the birthright of the people and the best vehicle of the expression of the free will of the people is a constituent assembly. This is a proposition which cannot be impugned whatever theoretical lacunae or practical difficulties may present themselves. It may be added that, as Gandhiji has on several occasions pointed out, though the Congress considers the Constituent Assembly, in which the interests of the minorities will be fully safeguarded, as the most effective means of finally settling the communal question, it will not reject any alternative method which would, with equal effect, settle the question If Sir Sikandar Hayat's scheme of an inforl Conference is acceptable to the Muslim League, we have no doubt the Congress will have no hesitation in accepting it because it is most anxious to bring about an abiding Congress-League settlement.

Blood Brotherhood?

M. Stalin's replies to congratulatory messages on his birthday constitute, together, an authoritative declaration of Soviet Russia's international policy and programme; and as such, they are rather important. Whose blood cements the friendship between Nazi Germans and Communist Russians and why this friendship should be regarded as something to be proud of are questions which possess no more than an academic value. What is noteworthy as of practical importance is that Hitler's Nazism and Stalin's communism have virtually sworn themselves into a blood brotherhood. This is bound to influence recent international developments like the Pope's move. Incidentally it will cause chagrin to those who were hoping to set Germany against Russia and grave annoyance and anxiety to Signor Mussolini.

M Stalin's second message is to the Finnish people and "the People's Government of Finland." The character of the "People's Government" is too well known. But we do wish M. Stalin had not suggested, as he seems to do, that the Russo-Finnish war is a war between the "oppressors" and the "Mannerheim-Tanner gang," on the one side, and the Finnish people on the other. The practical importance of this absurd message, however, lies in the fact that it represents the Russian dictator's determination to conquer Finland for his "People's Government" and to accept no compromise. It is, however, M Stalin's reply to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek which excites the greatest interest. In it he wishes the Chinese leader "complete victory over the enemies of China". Has M Stalin thought better of the rumoured changed in his policy and decided to continue the very valuable assistance that Soviet Russia has, to her honour been rendering China in the latter's fight against Japan? If that is so, what happens to the Russo-Japanese negotiations? And most interesting of all questions what is the big news which Japan has promised the world for this week?

India-Test For British Sincerity

BY H. N. BRAILSFORD

The Labour Party, in the form of a statement by Mr. C. R. Attlee, has attempted a first sketch of its aims in this war.

It is a good and typical summary of the thought of the Party at the present stage of a struggle which is rather a siege than a war.

History teaches that we never know what a war is about until it ends. While we draft in twilight calm this admirably disinterested manifesto, other forces behind the scenes are working for very different ends.

If we mean to carry this programme of ours, we must prepare ourselves to do battle for our ideas. The Labour Movement had an equally enlightened plan in the last war: others wrote the Treaty of Versailles.

We shall have to transform this sober document of good sense into a faith that can inspire us to victory, not merely over the enemy's bombers and submarines, but over the reactionaries in our own camp.

Wisely and rightly, this manifesto said little about territorial war aims. We did not enter this war to redraw the map of Europe. There are values in life that far transcend the colour of a flag.

The frontiers that concern us are those of freedom and humanity. These we can extend only by helping the German masses to regain what Hitler's revolt against reason and mercy has destroyed.

The little that had to be said on this score was well said. Certainly we must restore to the Czechs and the Poles their national existence, but to the former frontiers of Poland we are not committed. None of us would wish to take back the territory added to the Soviet Union.

The Australians must be free to decide their future for themselves. If Germany has returned to democracy, they may be content to remain within its borders. But the future of the Czechs and other people whose numbers are no measure of their civilisation, depends on the structure that Europe evolves for herself. Unless we end the anarchy that has cursed it in the past, they could not survive as national States.

*

One searching question civilised men beyond our island will address to us, when they scrutinise our plans for the future: What contribution do we propose to make to a better world."

We are the chief of the "Have" Powers. The gangster States, when they go raiding in China and Spain, in Poland and Abyssinia, excuse themselves by pointing to our vast empire of privilege and monopoly. They can say, as Hitler is never tired of saying, that all our wars are waged to defend our swollen possessions.

There is only one honest answer to that charge—an offer to abandon our privileges. If Mr. Chamberlain could be induced to make it without equivocation and at once, his declaration would do more to shorten the war than all the munitions we shall draw from America.

The Labour Party has said it plainly. It proposes to place our dependent Empire under an international authority.

The details of that offer in their bearing on the welfare and emancipation of the natives will have to be carefully thought out. But other European peoples should be left in no doubt as to what it means for them. It means that we propose for the future to draw no economic advantage from our political connection with these territories

Preferential tariffs must be a thing of the past. The old quasi-monopoly in the investment of capital must come to an end. Their raw materials should be under a planned international control, in which consumers of all countries share on an equal footing.

So long as these backward colonies need white administrators, officers technicians, and scientists these should be drawn impartially from the whole of Europe. Finally, these colonies must be demilitarised.

Until a British Government says all this explicitly, the belief will linger, in Moscow as in Berlin that our zeal for democracy and our dislike of aggression are only a mask for our acquisitive Imperialism.

*

If we care at all to put ourselves right with the world, it is in India, above all, that we must do it. India is for the imagination of our neighbours, the symbol of the wealth our fathers won by force. Wherever we have fought, wherever we have entrenched ourselves, we were defending our possession of India.

At Gibraltar and in the Cape, in Egypt yesterday, and behind the Maginot Line today, we fought and still fight for our title to India. When we give her freedom, men will rub their eyes in bewilderment, and face the possibility that we really are the champions of democracy.

The Party's manifesto says plainly that we concede to the Indian "the right to decide his own future." That is enough, though I could have wished for a word or two about the timing of this act of decision. It should begin under an Indian Ministry today, and it should be completed within a year from the return of peace.

*

The adoption by the Party of the peace aim, "Europe must federate or perish," is a notable event in the history of our Continent. The idea is on the march: Lord Halifax has spoken of it with caution, yet with sympathy.

This document, wisely at this stage, does not define in any detail: but it gives some indications of what we have in mind.

First, it hopes to include in this Federation of Germany that has returned to her allegiance to the civilisation of the West. Without her, indeed, it could hardly come into being. To this Federation, as the final authority, we should transfer sovereignty over the dependent colonies.

The military question bristles with difficulties, but it is the crux. The principle at which we should aim is manifestly that the Federation shall undertake the defence of all its members. It alone shall possess military power

We shall fail if we are content to say in a tone of patronage that the Federation must defend the Czechs and other smaller States. Only when we, ourselves, look to it for safety shall we insist that it shall work.

The ideal is that Europe should have, like the United States of America, a single federal army, navy and air force, though, as in America, each State might have its militia. That would be a

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

The War Goes On!

Will Soviet Troops Fight In France?

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The sixteenth week of the war has passed without any outstanding event. The indecisive and complicated situation continues. On all the fronts, Christmas was celebrated in a state of suspended animation. With one exception, of course! Finland.

Finnish Resistance

One has said it before and one has to say it again. Finland is still keeping the Soviet invaders at bay, fighting a heroic, if losing, battle. It is not necessary to give hundred per cent credence to all the news of Russian losses. Perhaps, in our enthusiasm for the cause of a small country, the victim of unprovoked aggression, we have been playing up stories of Finnish resistance while not giving prominence to reports of Russian advance. (Newspaper men would not be human if they did not do that). It is true that the Russian army has been making considerable headway, particularly in the North where subsequent to heavy fighting the Finns are retiring towards Pitakajaervi burning everything behind them. In Central Finland, too, Soviet troops have penetrated a considerable distance In the Karelian Isthmus—on the Mannerheim Line—the Finnish resistance has been most notable. And, despite the apparent exaggeration in communiques from both sides, one can easily see that the Russians have made very little advance in this area (the important towns beyond the Mannerheim Line still remain unconquered) and that, too, at tremendous cost. On the other hand, in the Aglajevi sector at least, the Finnish counter-offensive appears to be successful.

Unlikely?

Is it true that Stalin has sought German aid in Finland? According to reports Soviet Russia wanted the loan of warships and senior officers to help finish the conquest of Finland. The reports are unconfirmed of course,—neither the Kremlin nor Wilhelmstrasse are known for open diplomacy! But it is significant that the exchange of love messages between Hitler and Stalin is becoming more and more cordial. The friendship between the peoples of Germany and the Soviet has been cemented by blood and has every reason to be lasting and firm," declares Comrade Stalin. Without discussing the ideological and diplomatic implications, one can at least say that if Hitler does agree to pull Stalin's chestnuts out of the Finnish fire, it will be for a price. By the time the Allied-German hostilities reach a more decisive stage, is it possible that Russian soldiers will be fighting on the Siegfried Line? Unlikely? But, then, this year has throughout been marked by so many unlikely turns in international politics.

Air Activity

Details of the air battle over Wilhelmshaven on December 18 now published include interesting revelations. After the last British attack, it seems, the German defences have been considerably strengthened. The British raiding 'planes had not only to meet enemy bombers in the air but were also subjected to severe anti-aircraft fire from the land. As a result, casualties were high on both sides. The Germans tried some reckless, desperate tactics which proved costly to them.

Air activity on the Western Front, is reported. The cold, bright weather has given more scope for aerial action while the land forces are comparatively inactive. Reconnaissance 'planes on either side have been busy and there have been some air duels resulting in losses on both sides.

What one would really like to know is what is happening inside Germany and inside Hitler's mind. Is it true that Admiral Raeder resigned as a result of the "Graf Spee" incident? Is it true that the economic condition is really becoming desperate? Is Hitler seriously contemplating closer alliance with Stalin?

On these issues depends the course of the war during the next few weeks.

Frankly Speaking

Nazis In Istanbul

Before the outbreak of War, Communist and other Leftist writers and publicists had fully exposed the net of propaganda spread by the Nazis all the world over. It is known that they have hesitated at no methods and spared no money to further their cause and even their intrigues in every country, regardless of their obligations to hospitality and international etiquette. Their activities in America, Britain, South Africa and numerous other countries are illuminating examples. And it is only natural that in the circumstances of the present International situation Istanbul should be the hotbed of Nazi intrigues. We are, therefore, not surprised that the Teutonic Club there should have been raided by the Turkish police for close investigations. That it must have been used for unfriendly purposes is not open to any doubt. And one would await with interest the results of the investigations because they would reveal the extent of Nazi activities. What, in the meantime, is noteworthy about the raid is that the Turks have not been afraid of defying Germany and displeasing thereby her friend, Russia.

Nazis Lose Faith

It is, we think, not a mere coincidence that Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy number 2, and General von Brauchitsch should both give expression, in their Christmas messages, to the same sentiments. Herr Hess assures Germans that the aim of the Allies was the destruction of the German race and emphasizes the love of the German nation for the Fuehrer insisting that "the more we surround him with our love, the greater is the hatred of others towards us, for they know love for our leader is the strength of the nation." The same two sentiments are stressed by General von Brauchitsch. Two things emerge from these messages. First, that the Nazis have now lost faith in their ability to win the war and have found that the enthusiasm of the people cannot be kept at the necessary pitch save by threatening them with danger to their race and culture. Secondly, they feel that Herr Hitler is losing his popularity.

Travancore Press Repression

Among the many undesirable features of the policy at present followed by the Travancore Darbar, perhaps the worst is the suppression of the freedom of the press. In the first place, amazing as it appears, every newspaper has to take a license for publication from Government. And, further, the license fees are imposed in a most arbitrary manner. The license can, of course, be withdrawn any time and the fees automatically confiscated. And to cap all there is no judicial appeal for the aggrieved party. The Executive order is supreme and final. The plight of the press can be easily imagined under such Draconian rules. Nor does the tale end here. For the Travancore Sea Customs Regulations are freely resorted to to prohibit the entry of outside papers. The latest to suffer in this manner is the "Mathrubhumi" a Malayalam daily of 17 years' standing. The "offence" for which it is thus unjustly penalised shows what a tender skin the present regime is developing towards public criticism, howsoever *bona fide* it may be. All this repression goes ill with the past career and present professions of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.

"Calcutta Municipal Gazette"

The 15th Anniversary number of the official organ of the Corporation of Calcutta contains a number of instructive contributions. It is a well-produced and well-turned out magazine and does credit to those who are responsible for its production. It is interesting to note that fifteen years ago when Deshbandu Das, suggested starting an official organ of the Calcutta Corporation, there was a good deal of opposition raised against the project on the ground of needless waste of public funds. "The idea of having a Gazette", says Mr. N. C. Sen, the present Mayor of Calcutta, "was vigorously denounced as entirely useless and unnecessary. People were not wanting who saw in it a clear device of political party propaganda". It is now clear that this view has changed and that, after fifteen years, there is no need for this magazine to justify its existence any more.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The British Government can help by declaring more clearly their intentions with regard to India's status at the end of the war, the Muslims and minorities by enunciating their requirements, and the Congress by treating in magnanimous fashion proposals which can only be regarded as reasonable.—Anglo-India.

* * * *

"The next two or three months are very critical and if an honourable settlement is not reached between the Congress and the Muslim League during that period, it might mean a severe set-back to the progress of India".

Such is the warning which Sir Sikandar Hayat issues immediately after his long interview with Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

We are glad the Punjab Premier did not fail to understand his Qaide-Azam.

* * * *

The following two items of news appeared in the Calcutta *"States man"* on the same day and the same page in neighbouring columns.

I

"New Delhi

There was a much larger gathering of Muslims than usual at prayers at the Jumma Masjid in observance of "Deliverance Day." The prayers were preceded by a flag ceremony at the mosque at which speeches were made giving instances of injustice to Muslims in Congress provinces."

II

"New Delhi

Soon after the Juma prayers a meeting of Muslims was held inside the Jumma Mosque in celebration of "Unity Day" at which Maulana Basir-Ahmed Bhatta, Maulana Ahmed Sayid, secretaries of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and others spoke. A resolution appealing for Hindu-Muslim unity was passed."

We heartily congratulate our contemporary.

* * * *

Wiles At Hubli

—Headline.

Whose and what for?

* * * *

"The Turkish police made a lightning raid on an exclusive Nazi club, the Teutonja". Istanbul message.

Herr Hitler, it is understood, is wondering how he should answer this lightning raid with a *"Blitzkrieg"*.

* * * *

GERMAN-BELGIAN TRADE WAR

Grave Situation Feared

Headlines To a Reuter message. Feared or hoped for?

* * * *

M. Stalin assures Herr von Ribbentrop that "the friendship between the peoples of Germany and the Soviet has been cemented by blood and has every reason to be lasting and firm."

Was he thinking of the joint military exploits in Poland or the common urge for blood purges?

* * * *

Equally interesting is the distinguished Comrade's message:—

"I wish the Finnish people and the people's Government of Finland an early and complete victory over the oppressors of the Finnish people and the Mannerheim-Tanner gang."

You didn't know, did you that the gallant half a million or a million who are fighting Finland with tanks, aeroplanes and warships were the Finnish people?

By the way, we learn on good authority that the "People's Government of Finland" who has his quarters in Moscow personally called on Comrade Stalin to tender his congratulations.

* * * *

She: "Why have you brought me artificial flowers?"

He: "Well, real ones usually die while I'm waiting for you."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Lots of animated thinkers are poor talkers.

Coincidence is the antiquated plea of the plagiarist.

One little white lie is always side-tracked for a big black one.

Satan loves hypocrites because they serve him best and require no wages.

Lots of men with traces of greatness in their make up spoil everything by kicking over the traces.

About the only difference between the antiquarian and the junk dealer is in the prices they pay for useless things.

DIGBOI STRIKE ECHO

Mookerjee Enquiry Report And Assam Govt.'s Resolution Thereon

The following are extracts from the resolution that has been adopted by the Government of Assam on the report of the Board of Conciliation presented by Mr K K. Hajara, and the report of the Committee of Enquiry into the affairs at Digboi by Sir M. N Mookerjee and Mr. G. D. Walker

The strike on the oil fields of the Assam Oil Company was declared on the 3rd April 1939. The continuance of the strike was causing so much loss and hardship to both the parties concerned, employers and employed, that the late Government decided to appoint a Board of Conciliation, in order if possible to bring about a settlement. Mr. K K. Hajara, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, was therefore constituted a Board of Conciliation on the 26th July, 1939, and entered upon his task the same day. The attempt was however infructuous, and Mr. Hajara presented his report on the 8th August. The crucial point of dispute, clearly raised the vital question of the origins of the strike, which was one of the main objects of the enquiry which Sir M. N. Mookerjee's committee was about to make. The late Government therefore considered that there was no option but to postpone the consideration of Mr. Hajara's report until that of the committee should be available. The latter was received on the 3rd December, and the present Government have taken immediate steps to have it published. After the declaration of War exactly five months after the strike began, the Digboi—Tinsukia area was declared protected under the Defence of India Ordinance, owing to the national importance of the oil products in time of war nine strike leaders whose conduct was preventing the resumption of work, and the consequent collapse of the strike were removed from the neighbourhood.

REPORT OF MOOKERJEE COMMITTEE.

The Committee's report summarises the conclusions regarding the conciliation proceedings in a few sentences which make it abundantly clear that there was no sufficient cause for the strike either in the working conditions or in the actions of the Company and that it must be ascribed to the ambition of a few individuals and their determination to impose their will at whatever cost in hardship to the men and loss of production to their employers. by methods which in some respects can only meet with severe condemnation. That there may be matters in which it will be desirable to work for better relations between the Company and its employees or to examine the contentions of the latter the Report does not seek to dispute, and it will be the business of Government after further study of all the available papers to address themselves to a solution of any outstanding questions. But there can be no doubt on an impartial review such as that to which it has now been subjected that this strike ought never to have been declared or persisted in.

The Committee found little of a serious nature to criticise either in the measures taken by the local officers or in the actions of any of those concerned with the events leading up to the riot of the 18th April or those subsequent. There were in the view of the Committee cases of indiscretion here and there; but it is very satisfactory that the Committee's Report should have disclosed nothing for which it should be necessary to call any Government servant to account. In so far as Government may find it necessary or expedient to give further attention to the isolated incidents upon which the Committee have commented unfavourably to the individuals concerned, they will of course take into account all the available material, of which, as Mr. Walker points out in his additional Memorandum, the Committee could not be aware. The Report as a whole carries on its face the imprint of impartiality and judicial fairness.

The Committee felt that the incident of the 18th April must be considered outside the scope of their enquiry, and since the report of the Magistrate who enquired into the matter at once and on the spot was published in May last and nothing has since occurred to necessitate further explanation of the facts, Government do not consider it relevant to the present matters under discussion to comment upon the incident.

The committee makes recommendations with respect to establishment of a machinery for the prevention of unnecessary strikes, and the settlement of such real disputes as may arise, which must receive the most careful consideration of Government. The conclusions are put in the form of proposals for legislation. The question of legislation has in fact been under examination for some time, and Government will give it their fullest attention.

It will in this connection be necessary to consider the position and conditions of the tea industry which employs so large a proportion of labour in Assam, but has not been dealt with either in the Reports now before Government or in the recent legislation in other provinces.

There is also the question whether an official labour organisation, trained to treat labour and its problems with sympathy and understanding, is not a necessary adjunct to any legislation of this kind, and may not even be a prior requirement, if due account is to be taken of existing conditions in the framing of the Law. This will have to be duly weighed.

Feeling Against Nazis In Germany

Declaration Of War Aims Would Be Helpful To Improve Situation

From Our London Correspondent
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Sir Francis Younghusband, speaking the other day at the Anglo-Palestine Club, said that war touched fundamental things, and he believed that if we wished we could derive even out of this war the greatest benefits to mankind. It should stimulate us to do our best. In peace one prepared for war, though not knowing when it would come. In war must prepare for peace, and peace was absolutely certain to come before very long. People everywhere were now feeling towards a new world order, but economic or political organising however well thought out, could only build a house of cards unless it were inspired by a vivid consciousness of the essential unity of all mankind The only thing that could inspire a sufficiently strong passion for fellowship between the nations was religion: therefore men of all religions should combine in an attempt to awaken the sense of unity of man with man, and of all men with God.

Mr Oswald Garrison Villard the distinguished American political writer who has just returned from a visit to Germany gave an account of his impressions at a meeting in Friends' House on Friday last. He said that in his three and a half week's visit he met a greater number of people than he had ever before met in so short a time, including representative businessmen, bankers, and so on, and people of all classes.

ANTI-NAZI FEELING.

He was amazed at the strength of feeling in Germany against the Nazis and had found it difficult to meet anyone who was 100 per cent Nazi. Among the workers with whom he talked there was, with one exception, an immediate response of opposition to the Government and to the war. But after working for some weeks in London under an oppressive censorship he was surprised to find that a correspondent, provided he behaved himself and did not lie about the country or vilify officials, might send his stuff freely In Prague on the other hand, he was personally conducted and every effort was made to prevent his seeing what he wanted to see most. The German people as a whole were desperately discouraged and he noticed among the troops travelling on the trains the same cheerlessness The businessmen he met who knew the material resources of Germany said that England would be greatly mistaken if she thought she would soon win the war through Germany's rapid breakdown

DECLARE WAR AIMS

Mr. Villard believed that in Germany there was an intense longing for peace, and that the best way to attain it would be for England to let the people know her war aims her willingness to work for a new order in Europe, and her lack of any jealousy or desire to destroy Germany or reduce her to a subordinate position.

SIND PREMIER SEES SARDAR

Will Congress Support His Cabinet?

BOMBAY, Monday.

Khan Bahadur Allabux, the Premier of Sind saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning.

It is understood that the visit is in connection with securing Congress support to his Cabinet in the Sind Assembly.

In an Assembly of 60, ten are Congress members there.

Khan Bahadur Allabux is likely to spend the Christmas holidays in Bombay and it is understood that before he leaves for Karachi, he will see the Sardar again.

It will be recalled that twice before, on behalf of the United Party Ministry, attempts were made to secure the support and co-operation of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly; but the efforts proved fruitless.

SIND PROBLEM

Faced with a financial situation which in ordinary circumstances has put on Sind a burden several times its annual revenue, the Ministry will have to face the budget session shortly, when the recent happenings of Manzilgah have worsened it.

Although the Sind Premier had declared in the past that his Ministry accepts and pursues Congress policy and programme, the stability of the Ministry will be seriously endangered, without the support of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly.

The suggestion of the reshuffling of the Cabinet, it is pointed out in Congress circles, is not new. It is believed that the Hon. Mr. Wazirani, another Minister of the Sind Cabinet, also put forward a similar suggestion, when he met the Sardar some months back in Bombay.

The Congress at that time was not enamoured of the suggestion; but now the situation has changed after the resignation of the Congress ministries in eight Provinces and any coalition with the Congress Party is out of the question.

HOW FR. NAVY HELPS TO WIN THE WAR

A Naval Officer writes:—

The close co-operation of the French and British Navies, to which Mr. Winston Churchill referred in the House of Commons is likely to prove one of the decisive factors of the war

Anglo-French naval co-operation was planned before the outbreak of war, and, in fact, much had been done to facilitate the smooth working of a system of co-operation should the necessity arise

When war broke out the French Navy at once took over the control of certain patrol zones. In these zones units of the French Navy were constantly at sea, hunting German submarines, protecting the seaborne commerce of the Allies, and sweeping German trade off the seas.

Meanwhile, the French Navy, like that of Great Britain was being expanded upon a war footing. Numbers of vessels with normally peaceful careers were taken over and fitted out as reinforcements for the fleet.

The co-operation of the two Allied Navies in control of the seas is constantly under review and there is reason to believe that the French Navy's contribution to the Allied war effort at sea may increase still further—not in order to reduce the burden which lies on the British Navy, but to make even more effective the Allied command of the seas and reply to German war upon merchant vessels

Between the two navies there is close friendship and keen rivalry—a combination which always makes for the greatest efficiency.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION IN YEMEN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

A French military mission has arrived in Rodeda, the first harbour of Yemen and the authorities there on behalf of the Imam gave them a great welcome after which the members of the mission proceeded to Sana, the capital city of Yemen to meet the Imam.

The visit, it is understood, is supposed to be very important, but great secrecy is maintained about the object of visit. It is surmised in the Arab political circles that the question of the Island Shaikh Said attached to the Yemen coasts and situated between French and Italian harbours, Jibouti and Mussawa at Red Sea has now come again for a fresh negotiation between French and Yemen The question of Shaikh Said Island, it may recalled here, had some time ago led to a considerable dispute between Yemen and Italy.

Italy, as it was stated, is demanding from the Imam trade concessions and the establishments of a political agency in the Island and negotiation in the subject had been several times interrupted. The Imam on many occasions had expressed his view that Italy was keeping an eagle's eye over Yemen and was trying to establish a naval base for her troops in the Island of Shaikh Said. For the neutrality of the Island it was also reported that negotiations between British and French and the Imam were started after British declared war against Germany, and most probably the present visit of the mission is connected with the same.

It may also be recalled here that during this current year valuable presentations, including the best model of Italian motor cars, have been presented to the Imam by Rome and in reply to this the Imam has despatched 20 tons of Yemen coffee to Mussolini.

WORKERS MUST GET MORE WAGES

Sardar Patel's Plea For Organising On Lines Of Ahmedabad Union

Addressing a big gathering of workers at Kurla, on Monday, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel pleaded for an increase in the wages of the workers on the grounds that the mill industry was showing signs of prosperity and the cost of living had gone up due to profiteering.

The Sardar advised the workers to organise themselves to safeguard their rights on the lines of the Ahmedabad Kamgar Union.

Machinery, he said, was the cause of poverty in India. It could give employment to a very small section of the population. Gandhiji's object in placing the "Charkha" before the country, was that every one should be able to earn his living. Mahatma is a Socialist, but his Socialism was based on Non-Violence and Love.

India's present condition, he said, was due to disunity.

Referring to the "Deliverance Day," he said, that the real deliverance would only be when India became independent. The Congress Ministries tried to better the lot of the poor by undertaking measures like Prohibition.

MUST GET MORE WAGES

The mill industry in India as a result of the war, had shown signs of prosperity. It was proper that workers should also have a share in this prosperity. The wages of the workers should be increased so as to lessen their hardships due to profiteering.

Finally he exhorted the workers to keep in readiness to respond to the call for carrying on the struggle for freedom, whenever it might come.

A.-I. AGARWAL SEVA SAMITI'S APPEAL

The Magh Mela of Allahabad will commence on the 14th January and will remain open upto 23rd February 1940. About 15 to 20 lacs of pilgrims assemble to take bath at the holy Sangam. The important bathing days are Sankranti—14th January; Basant Panchami 13th February; Amawashya—8th February; Purnimashi—23rd February.

The Agarwal Seva Samiti sends about 500 scouts and volunteers who will remain in camp during the entire Mela period in order to render service to the pilgrims. For this purpose funds are needed. The all-India Agarwal Seva Samiti, Allahabad appeals for donations.

Daladier Calls For Courage

Can't Prevent Aggression By Trembling Before Aggressor

PARIS: December 24.

We shall not take the initiative in inflicting new sufferings to those which already prevail, declared M. Daladier in a Christmas broadcast to the French nation.

We shall return each blow. For more than a hundred years, Germany has fought her wars on other people's territory. This time we shall keep an exact account of all her crimes. Daladier reminded listeners of the victims of aggression.

OUT TO END TYRANNY

"May all peoples understand that they cannot prevent aggression by trembling before an aggressor, but by putting up a barrage of courage and determination. We, Frenchmen, have already made up our minds. We are determined to fight this dreadful tyranny to the end.

FOR FRENCH AND WORLD FUTURE

"We are fighting for the future of France and the future of the entire world. All the more can we be courageous since we know we are stronger and more determined."

Concluding, M. Daladier addressed the French fighting forces and said: "I was one of you 20 years ago. I have not forgotten it. You are united in your great task. I want to assure each one of you that I understand you. For my part I also am doing my duty. While you defend our country we make it secure."

"WE WILL WIN"

Gamelin's Stirring Message To French Army

PARIS, December 25

General Gamelin has sent to the Army his most affectionate greetings.

"The brilliant actions of the forces, the immense labours carried out by them and the greatness of our cause," General Gamelin said, "are the gages of our success. On the field of battle as in the hours of waiting for whatever manoeuvres of the enemy in the war of nerves as in the war of Armies once more we will hold firm and we will win."—Reuter.

Jinnah's Services To Community & Country

Chundrigar Explains Stand Of League Leader For Rights Of Minorities

A mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Monday night, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League to celebrate "Jinnah Day." Mr. I. I. Chundrigar presided. Mr. Chundrigar addressing the gathering recalled the early life of Mr. Jinnah, whose youthful mind was full of ideas of serving his community and the country. In 1907, under the leadership of the late Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Jinnah plunged himself into the political movement and soon gained popularity by his fearless advocacy of the cause of the country.

In the second decade of the 20th century, he directed his efforts towards organising the Muslims. As a result of his efforts, during the Great War, the the Congress-League Pact was brought about and the joint demand of the Indians was placed before the British Government

In 1917, Mr. Jinnah took an active part in the Home Rule movement. In 1918, he opposed the idea of giving an address to the then outgoing Governor, Lord Willingdon. The Jinnah Hall was erected to commemorate his courageous leadership.

COMMUNAL TURN.

After 1920, the speaker continued, the Congress came more and more under the influence of Hindu ideology, as a result of which Mr. Jinnah left that organisation and since then, he had striven to unite the Muslims on a common platform in order to safeguard their legitimate rights.

The Muslim League, under the guidance of Mr. Jinnah opposed the Nehru Report. As a counterblast, Mr Jinnah formulated his 14 points which unfortunately the Congress refused to accept.

Recently when the Congress contested the elections under Provincial Autonomy, Mr. Jinnah was for a truly national government in which all parties combined for administration. He was opposed to government being carried on by a majority party, in the peculiar circumstances prevalent in India. The Congress again refused to accept this position with the result that it had forfeited the confidence of the minorities completely.

He then paid a tribute to Mr. Jinnah for his great services in bringing about great awakening among the Muslims and wished him a long life.

NEED FOR UNITY.

The Speaker thought that it would be easy to unite on one platform in this hour of crisis, provided the Congress changed its present policy so as to be truly just towards the minorities. Once unity was achieved, the British Government would be compelled to accept the demand for "Swaraj."

Among those who spoke on the occasion were Major S. Paymaster, Mr. Fateh Mohamedkhan, Shafiq Mohamadkhan and others.

JINNAH CELEBRATES 64TH BIRTHDAY

Greetings From Muslims In India And Abroad

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, celebrated his 64th birth-day quietly at his residence at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, on Monday.

He received on the occasion numerous telegrams felicitating him on his birth-day from his friends and admirers from all parts of India and outside and mostly from Muslims in South Africa, Malaya and Burma.

In the city, streets in Muslim localities were decorated and meetings held.

SIGNIFICANCE OF "DELIVERANCE DAY"

To Pressmen who called on him, Mr. Jinnah, while declining to comment on current Indian politics expressed satisfaction at the good response he had received throughout the country in regard to the celebration of the "Deliverance Day."

The significance of the "Deliverance Day," he added, was that it was not only Muslims who participated in the observance of the day but also other minorities and non-Congress Hindus. He hoped that the moulders of the destinies of this country would realise the implications of the observance of the "Deliverance Day".

"What is your hobby, Mr. Jinnah," was a question put to him. "My hobby is Persian carpets. I like them and I buy one when I see a nice carpet, even though I may be hard up," he replied.

JOHANNESBURG MEMONS GREET JINNAH

Messrs. Omar Hajee Ayob Khadbai, President, and Mohummud Tayob, Secretary, Memon Educational and Welfare Society wire from Johannesburg on December 25:—

"The Memon Educational and Welfare Society gratefully registered its sincerest appreciation of the great sacrifice which Mr. Muhammud Ali Jinnah has made in the cause of Islam and in bringing home to Mussulmans the fundamental principles of securing the safety, protection and safeguards of Muslims and other minorities in the Constitution of India and congratulated him on his birthday and wished him longevity, happiness and success.

NEXT BRITISH PREMIER Hoare v. Kingsley Wood:

GERMAN REBEL LEADER TO VISIT BRITAIN?

(From Our London Correspondent
LONDON, (By Mail.)

Leading members of the Conservative Party do not, anticipate that Mr. Chamberlain will remain in Office for the duration of the War.

The men who count in the Party appear to be divided in two groups. One section is grooming Sir Samuel Hoare as successor and has given him the task of easing restrictions on the people—a job which should keep him in the public eye.

The other group is backing the claims of Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister, and a personal friend of Mr. Chamberlain. The two are seen together frequently —almost giving an impression that the P.M. cannot move anywhere without his Air Minister.

NAZI EYES ON YUGOSLAVIA.

Hitler has sent a financial commission to Belgrade to deal with the Yugoslavs' refusal to give him credit. First demand of the commission is settlement of the German loan made to Serbia before the last war.

A Nazi move against Yugoslavia cannot be ruled out.

STALIN V. HITLER.

Stalin is the latest man to find out that Hitler cannot deal straight, and that he is trying to double-cross him.

The O.G.P.U. has given Stalin evidence that Hitler is trying to get him ousted from the Russian leadership and to secure the appointment of Molotov.

The O.G.P.U has further informed Stalin that the German Fuehrer believes Molotov has always had pro German ideas, since he is married to a German woman Hitler believes that with Molotov as ruler of Russia that country could be made pro-German.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, author of the plan for annexing the Baltic States, and Russian Ukraine to Germany, has quarrelled with his Fuehrer. He is joining the opposition movement.

Recently he told Hitler that in giving Stalin a free hand in the Baltic States he had undone the good work done by Germans there for centuries, and that the 100,000 Germans who are being uprooted from their homes and business in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will be his enemies for ever.

FRIENDLY ALIEN.

Otto Strasser, leader of the German rebel Black Front, has applied for permission to visit England through the British Consular authorities in Switzerland, where he has been in exile since his quarrel with Hitler after the Nazi purge of 1934, in which his brother Gregor was killed.

Permission is likely to be granted, as he is classed as a "friendly alien." Strasser believes he can be of use to Britain and the British also think the same of him.

Strasser is the man behind one of the two "German freedom" radio stations now sending out news and anti-Nazi propaganda. Known as "the man Hitler fears", Strasser made his first experiments with secret wireless transmissions at Prague in 1935. He was then charged with infringing radio regulations.

150th Anniversary Of St. Thomas' School

CALCUTTA. December 21.

The Viceroy attended the 150th anniversary celebrations of St. Thomas's School, Calcutta and spoke about the high traditions of the school.—A.P.

King Farouk To Visit Soudan

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO. (By Air Mail.)

According to a report published here from Teheran, Cholera epidemic has broken out in three cities in Iran.

H. M King Farouk paid a visit to the Libiyan frontier and inspected the army, the fortifications and the latest naval establishments recently erected over Marsa Matroh, close to Mediterranean side of Alexandria harbour. The King was accompanied by the Prime Minister. Ali Maher Pasha, the war Minister, the Commandant and the highest officers of the Egyptian and British navy and army in Egypt. A guard of honour, including Arab Camel detachments of the frontier, paraded before the King who talked in Arabic to many soldiers and officers.

H. M. King Farouk, most probably, it is understood will pay also a short visit to Soudan very shortly in order to acquaint personally with the defence measures recently undertaken all over the frontier in Soudan.

Priority Certificates For Importers

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, writes:—

"Owing to the exigencies of war, importers have to obtain Priority Certificates for the import of goods from foreign countries, and the Department of Supply of the Government of India issue such Certificates, after due consideration Application for such Certificates has to be made in prescribed form, in duplicate, to the Department of Supply, New Delhi.

Arrangement has been made for the distribution of these application forms, through the Indian Merchants Importers are advised to approach the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber (Lalji Naranji Memorial Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Fort) Bombay, for application forms.

SUNLIGHT AND VITAMIN-D

How To Improve Cattle Feeds

(Through All-India Radio).

"It is still doubtful whether all vitamins are essential for cattle, but it has definitely been established that at least two of them, namely, vitamin A and D are essential for all classes of livestock." This observation was made by Dr. S. N Roy of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute in course of a popular talk on the importance of vitamin A in the rations for cattle, broadcast yesterday by the All-India Radio.

"Of the two vitamins A and D, again," said Dr. Roy "vitamin A holds the pride of place, for it has been found that vita

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the National Kannada Education Society, Mr. G. H. Janbotkar, delivered a lecture on primary education on Sunday. Mr. M. V. Dhonde presided on the occasion. The lecturer dealt with all aspects of primary education, comparing the present system in India with that of England. The President explained with the help of Statistics the progress of Primary Education in India and particularly in this Province, and pointed out how the problem of primary education should be the concern of every citizen.

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29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

What a sad Christmas it has been for many thousands now in the cold trenches on the Western Front!

The hypocrisy of the Nazis was seen when they prayed to God on Christmas Day, while preying on the Jews for the rest of the year.

The non-Congress Premiers' arrival in Bombay is "highly" suspicious.

Half of Karachi was to be seen at the Races on Saturday. The other half is still at Karachi.

A lady owner from Ahmedabad ran away with three of the nine events. Is that justice?

The Muslim League will be elected 'en bloc' as honorary members of the Hot Club of France. Blow trumpeter, blow.

Hearing Mehli Mehta recently, I felt that here was a young man, who might have had a different story had he the chance that is given to promising young musicians in Europe. In the land of the harmonium, what chance is there for a fiddler?

Political circles in India are anxiously waiting to see who will drink out of the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta and what the tea leaves left inside will say about the future of India.

LORD STRABOLGI WARNS BRITAIN

On Attitude Towards Russia And Aid To Finland

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Lord Strabolgi writes:—

No right-thinking person can do other than condemn the Russian aggression against Finland. It is as bad as the Japanese campaign of barbarity now raging in China, the German aggression against the Czechs at the time of Munich, the Italian assaults on Abyssinia and Albania, and the German and Italian outrages in Spain.

But a policy founded on indignation is not necessarily sound. We are in a life-and-death grapple with Hitlerism, and, except at sea, the struggle has not begun in earnest. Nothing would suit the Nazis better than for this country to be involved in war with Russia. We must keep cool heads or we shall find our country involved in either (a) a patched-up peace with Hitlerism and then an attack on Russia in alliance with Germany or (b) fighting Germany and Russia at the same time.

Despite Messrs. Stalin and Molotoff, we need not yet despair of the Russia of 1917.

To send a handful of fighter aeroplanes to Finland will not stop Stalin, and our still scanty Air Force is needed to defend the mouth of the Thames against minelaying seaplanes. A policy of pinpricking alone will give us the worst of both worlds.

SCIENCE AND WAR

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air Mail).

Britain's use of science and scientists in the defence services is now far ahead of the position existing in 1914, according to Sir William Bragg. Opposing the idea of the formation by the Government of a Ministry of Science he told the Royal Society in his presidential address at Cambridge on November 30 that such a Ministry would be too formal and rigid for immediate needs.

Instead, he advocated the setting up of a small group of Fellows by the Society who could be consulted by the Government. "A very large number of our Fellows are serving in different capacities for the prosecution of the war" he said. "There is evidence that the applications of science in all sections of war activity, land sea and air are proving their value and more than justify all that has been spent upon them."

Sub-Registrars Dislike Clerical Work

COMPLAINTS ABOUT STATUS UNDER REVENUE OFFICERS

A resolution asking for a special allowance in view of the abnormal rise of prices due to war as well as several other resolutions enumerating their grievances were passed at the Thirteenth Annual General Conference of Sub-Registrars held on Monday morning at Hirabaug, under the presidentship of Mr. M. J. Desai, Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay.

Mr. Desai, in the course of his presidential address suggested that a mere central place like Poona be selected as the venue of the conference in future. He also suggested that it be held in the monsoon season, when the seat of the Government will be at Poona. They would have the added advantage of mixing with the staff of the other Government Departments if it was held there.

CULTIVATE BROAD OUTLOOK

Proceeding, he exhorted the Sub-Registrars assembled there to cultivate a broader outlook and consider other questions besides pay and leave. An average Sub-Registrar was only prone to look at things in a narrow orbit due to the nature of his work which was monotonous and mechanical. He would advise them to consider the technique of their work at the conferences so that the juniors might benefit thereby.

Concluding, he assured the Sub-Registrars that their grievances would receive his best consideration and deprecated the cultivation of a fatalistic outlook.

RESOLUTIONS REPEATED

The conference reiterated the resolution passed at its last session that there should be either complete separation or amalgamation of the Registration and Revenue departments and if amalgamated the Sub-Registrars should be allowed to appear for the Revenue qualifying examination prescribed for Mamlatdars and those who are successful may be appointed as Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris.

The conference further requested the Inspector-General of Registration to move the Government to convert the posts of Sub-Registrars in the First Grade into Gazetted Officers' posts and that transfers and increments of the Sub-Registrars might be Gazetted.

The conference also invited the attention of the I. G. R., to the fact that the Collectors of certain Districts, had not given effect to certain Government Orders regarding appointment of Sub-Registrars as Mahalkaris for the purpose of Assistance Suits; and not relieving Sub-Registrars from clerical duties.

COMPLAINT AGAINST REVENUE OFFICERS

The conference took strong objection as affecting their prestige and self-respect as executive non-ministerial officers, the treatment meted out to them (Sub-Registrars) by the Revenue Officers. The resolution stated, 'instead of improving the conditions of service the Revenue Control has marred the prestige of S. R.'s and reduced them to the position of petty clerks under the Mamlatdars.'' The resolution urged the abolition of the orders about Revenue Control.

WANTED REGISTRATION TRUST

Mr. J. L. Pandya who submitted the Annual Report referred to the complaints about the clerical nature of work given to Sub-Registrars in contravention of Government Orders.

By a special resolution, the conference approved of the principle of creating of a Bombay Registration Trust and asked the Executive Committee of the Sub-Registrars' Association to consider a draft read at the meeting and submit a final draft before the general body with a view to starting the trust as soon as possible.

The object of the Trust was to help members in distress and members relatives in cases of bereavement. The President of the conference announced a donation of Rs. 100 to the Trust as from an outside donor.

The following members were elected to the Executive Committee as office-bearers,—Mr. D. P. Killawala (Retired Assistant Superintendent of Stamps), President; Rao Saheb S. M. Parikh (Assistant Superintendent of Stamps), vice-President; Mr. J. L. Pandya, General Secretary; Messrs. V. R. Deshpande, and V. B. Mokashi, Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. Belden As Labour Candidate For Lowestoft

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Lord Baldwin, addressing students at Dudley, Staffordshire, on Saturday last, said about himself:

My only regret at getting old is that I sometimes begin to feel I have got a suspicion that I am beginning to know something about something. I doubt if it is true.

It is good His Lordship is not at the helm of affairs to lead Britain to a successful war.

PUNJAB PREMIER AT BOMBAY RACES:

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (left), Premier of the Punjab, discussing the card with a friend at the races on Saturday.

Mrs. NAIDU'S BUSY DAYS IN BARODA

Meets Prajamandal Workers And Dewan

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a heart to heart talk with the Prajamandal workers. She exhorted them to strengthen their organisation and be self-dependent for further progress. She visited the premises of the Paramount Insurance Company this morning. She was received by Director Ramanbhai Naik and Manager Shankerlal Parikh. The gathering included the State Insurance Officer and other prominent persons. Mrs. Naidu expressed satisfaction at the work of the concern and wished success to it which she had visited when opening the office at Bombay four years ago.

It is understood Mrs. Naidu discussed Indian States problems with Sir Krishnamachari, Diwan of Baroda.

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To Students

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is at Baroda since 22nd December and will stay upto 25th December. She is a State guest and has come to Baroda to deliver lectures in the Golden Jubilee Series sponsored by the Educational Department of the State.

Yesterday evening she delivered one lecture on Poets East and West and to-morrow she delivers another on Life and Literature.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

Addressing the students yesterday she exhorted them to observe, discipline, to take intelligent interest in politics and to contribute their share for bringing communal harmony in India. She addressed a public meeting on the present political situation and urged all gathered to understand the real significance of khadi as a sympol of nationalism, which developed an ideal of self-respect, unity and service of the under dog.

Congress was an organisation open to all and the cardinal principle was justice to all. Gandhiji was acknowledged as a leader of the Indian nation because his motto was "serve the poor." To quote him. "If God comes before the hungry he dare not come except in the form of bread." She exhorted the young men and women of to-day to go into the villages and to teach them their sense of responsibilities. Referring to the latest Congress resolution published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day she urged all to study it and to serve India to free her from alien bondage than to talk of minor squabbles which come in the way of freedom.

ADDRESS TO WOMEN.

Addressing this evening the women of Baroda she was seen very homely and it was a free talk than a serious lecture. Her eloquent speech and charming ways kept the audience spell bound and she carried the day. She appealed to them to have self-confidence and to throw away weaknesses for getting their rights. Rights and responsibilities were interwoven and before clamouring for rights, which was justifiable, women ought to be ready to shoulder responsibilities. Social reform, in her opinion, was the main problem of the day, and also the removal of illiteracy from among the village sisters. She expected women to take a prominent part in removing communal bickerings and in serving humanity. Institutions like all-India Women's Associations were useful for keeping contact with all and to know common needs. Service of the poor and the downtrodden was the real ideal of every woman.

Adult Education Propaganda In Belgaum

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Dec. 25.

The fourteenth meeting of the Bombay Provincial Adult Education Board was held here to-day at Mrs. Umabai Kundapur's bungalow. The Chairman, Mr. S. R. Bhagwat presided and all the six members attended and disposed of several important items concerning many provincial problems. Prof. Nadvi of Ismail College, Andheri addressed last evening a public meeting emphasising that India would attain her freedom only after spread of literacy among the masses. Prof. Bhagwat and Mrs. Umabai Kundapur are proceeding to Belgaum district on a tour of adult education propaganda and others are leaving for their respective places.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb Shree Chandrasinhji Saheb of Dhrol, who has introduced complete Prohibition throughout his State.

Heavy penalties are fixed for the breach of the Prohibitive Order.

His Highness has also started relief works in the famine stricken areas of the State and donated as the first instalment a sum of Rs. 60,000.

ECHO OF RAMDURG INQUIRY

Attacks On Congress Leaders Concerned And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI, Dec. 25.

The differences amongst the Congress Workers in Karnatak consequent on the inquiry and findings of Ex-Justice Davar into the rioting and killing of some of the jail warders by a mob in Ramdurg on April 7, 1939 has come to a crisis. The attacks in a section of the Kanarese press against Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, R. R. Diwakar, Dr N. S Hardikar, Mr. Hanamantrao Kaujalgi and some other Congress leaders of Karnatak in regard to the above inquiry and the Ramdurg affairs had caused strained feelings among the Lingayat community. Some of the leaders of which agitated against the Nada Habba (Dasera) celebrations in Karnatak as a protest against the conduct and result of the Dawar inquiry. Serious obstructions at meetings addressed by these leaders also followed and a section of the press had taken a communal attitude and continued violent attacks on these leaders. In a spirit of self-sacrifice Messrs. Diwakar, and Hukkerikar as well as Dr. Hardikar who is the General Secretary of the K.P.C.C. while the former two are members of the Karnatak P.C.C., have issued statements in the Kanarese Press announcing their intention not to seek, any election in any elective committees of the Congress while they will remain primary members of the Congress and serve the national institution from outside the committees. By doing so, they say, they will be helping the struggle of Indian Independence better.

Ban On Gwalior Labour Workers

GWALIOR. (By Mail)

The ex-officio Magistrate No. 2 Pargana Gird has passed an order on 12 labour workers and sympathisers of Gwalior prohibiting them from holding and addressing meetings and taking out processions in the Pargana area. The local public strongly feel this ban on labour workers as an infringement of the Maharajah's declaration of civil liberties to the people.

'EMBODIMENT OF SELF-SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTISM'

Appeal For Observance Of Hakim Ajmal Khan's Death Anniversary

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

An appeal for the observance of Hakim Ajmal Khan's death anniversary on December 28 in a befitting manner has been issued by Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the press.

Dr. Kitchlew says: "It is our solemn duty to observe this day in a spirit of humility. The late Hakim Ajmal Khan was an embodiment of self-sacrifice and patriotism. He was one of those men who are always above communalism and sectional bickerings. He devoted his whole life to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity.

"He could not achieve his life's mission of bringing the two great communities of India together. He had, however, entrusted this task to his countrymen. Nobody can deny that never before in the history of our great country the need of unity and discipline was more pressing as it is to-day.

"The opponents of India's freedom are trying their utmost to weaken the nationalist forces by raising false slogans and creating fresh divisions amongst the people. Let us all be united under one leader, one flag, and one slogan and march to our goal of complete independence"—United Press.

RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS TO BE IMPROVED?

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air Mail).

According to the former Warsaw correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" energetic efforts to improve Russian transport are being made with the help of Germans who are slowly beginning to control the entire railway system in Russia.

A special German-Russian commission is working speedily in Zbolbunowo and Stoltce, the railway junctions on Russia's former frontier with Poland, to adjust the broad gauge of the Russian carriages to the German gauge. Herr Todt, the German transport expert, who was sent specially to Moscow, has there appointed a separate committee in whose hands the control and management of the railway system in Russia have been placed. The committee is also charged with the task of making that system efficient enough to cope with the traffic to Germany.

A congress representing all railway workers of Soviet Russia has met in Moscow and a campaign to improve the transport system has been started. The deficiencies of the Russian railway system are seen in the increasingly large number of trials of railwaymen. "Pravda" recalls that the November session of the Russian Supreme Tribunal was forced to devote "the major part" of its time to cases in which railwaymen appealed against the hard sentences passed on them.

A REORGANISED LEAGUE

Limited Sovereign Rights To Member States

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Lord Cecil on Thursday suggested the sub-division of peace aims into "armistice aims" and "ultimate settlement aims". He was presiding at a meeting of the Council of League of Nations Union.

As "armistice aims' he suggested the restoration in some form or other of the independence of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and some agreement by the belligerent nations to set up international machinery to prevent a recurrence of these emergencies. The peace terms envisaged a reorganised League of Nations, with the sovereign rights of its members limited, and having as its objects the settlement of disputes by arbitration when negotiation failed, the freeing of international trade, and the protection of racial, linguistic and religious minorities. Each State should accept its share in preventing and stopping aggression.

Lord Cecil also called for a clearer definition of what was meant by a policy of Federal Union. "It is not enough to have general principles," he said; "you must have a very definite method of carrying those principles into effect." The Council unanimously carried a resolution, moved by Prof. Gilbert Murray, urging all peace-lovers to advocate "the restoration of the League of Nations, together with any development of it in the direction of federation which may be found practicable."

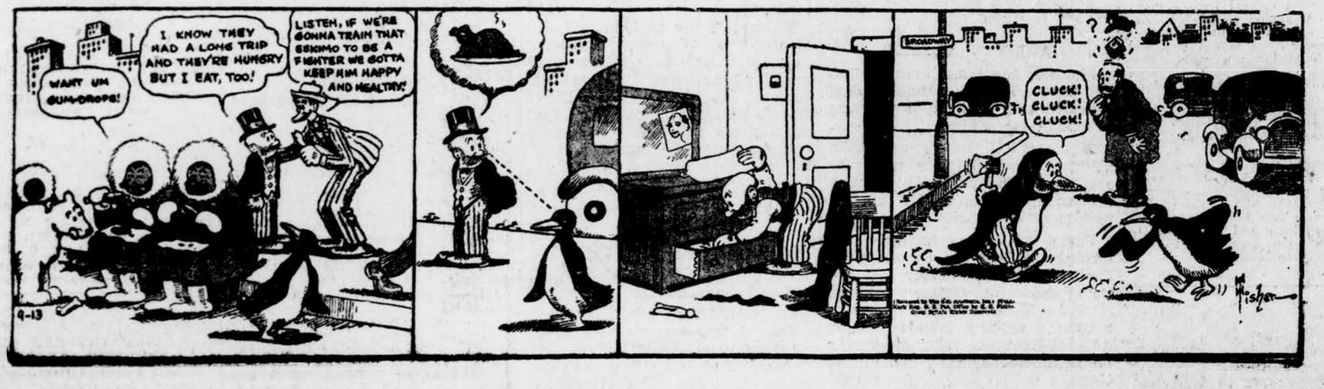
He said that it would be madness if the Union allowed a conflict to grow up between them and the Federal Union. Lord Cecil replied that they planned to have a meeting with the Federal Union people with a view to marching together so far as they could.

FILM ON NAZIDOM

It is reported here that Charlie Chaplin has made up his mind at last that his new film shall be a skit on Nazidom and he has invented a new sort of Nazi salute. It will be done with a limp "Zazu Pitts" gesture—you know how fatuously.

We have received from Hollywood the first details that Charlie has revealed about his picture, which is known at present as "Chaplin No. 6", and is nearly finished. It should be on show not later than March, 1940, Charlie will have two parts—one a thinly guised caricature of Hitler and the other a Jewish barber. He will wear the old tramp costume, except that the cane will be missing in the early sequence.

MUTT AND JEFF—Anyway You Look at It, the Odds Are Two to One on the Penguin — By BUD FISHER


I KNOW THEY HAD A LONG TRIP AND THEY'RE HUNGRY BUT I EAT, TOO!
WANT UM GUM-DROPS!
LISTEN, IF WE'RE GONNA TRAIN THAT ESKIMO TO BE A FIGHTER WE GOTTA KEEP HIM HAPPY AND HEALTHY!
CLUCK! CLUCK! CLUCK!
Fisher

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

For Non Congressmen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" of 22nd instant, I described the Congress High Command as gentlemen in a hurry. They enjoy the advantages of having before them a positive ideal and a positive programme. Their opponents on the other hand, have so far signally failed to disclose either. Their attitude has been simply negative. In effect, they are saying to Congress: "It is your job to think out a programme of national emancipation. Place your programme before us. If it pleases our fancy, we shall adopt it. If it does not, we shall not only reject it; we shall exert our utmost to counteract it. It will then be for you to chalk out another programme and present it to us. And we shall deal with it in a similar manner. We have no scheme for attaining Swaraj, of our own making. We have no constructive programme of our own for the uplift of the masses, irrespective of creed. Our privilege is to examine and criticise any scheme and programme that you may devise and to obstruct it if we do not approve of it—because, we feel a minority—in some cases, a "minor minority" and in some cases, a "major minority", but in any case, a minority. Therefore, we are not to be bothered with being expected to think out any constructive national programme. That work, we leave to you, whom we call 'dishonest hypocrites!"

The "unity" on which those attending the meetings held to celebrate the "deliverance", prided themselves, is an unsound and an unhealthy unity, based as it is on abuse directed against a body of individuals, and on negation. It has no underlying liberal cohesive principle. It betrays lack of clear political thinking and sense of perspective.

I appeal to those who are out of Congress, to put to themselves the following questions: Do they agree or do they not, with the goal of Independence, which is the goal of Congress? If not, what part of the Independence pledge they object to, and why? Do they agree or do they not, that the speedy accomplishment of social and economic uplift of the masses generally and without distinction of creed, is one of the means to achieve the goal? If yes, are they prepared to actively, immediately and publicly co-operate with (at any rate) that part of the Congress constructive programme? If the ideal held forth by Congress, is also their ideal, and if they agree with and are prepared to forthwith and unconditionally adopt and put into force the constructive programme of Congress on its own merits, then the only other important thing to which they may conceivably take objection, is the personnel of the present executive of the Congress.

The Congress constitution already provides an electoral and democratic method by which an objectionable executive can be removed from office, by the vote of its members. The easiest, and I submit, the proper procedure is for these who agree with the Congress ideal is to enter Congress "en masse", and exercise their vote to oust an unwanted executive.

To attempt to start a body rival to Congress with its valued traditions and honourable past history (before the present executive was voted to power), simply because of disapproval of its present executive, particularly when the Congress ideal and the utility of its constructive programme are unexceptionable, and when the Congress constitution itself provides for the removal of unpopular incumbents from office, through the exercise of the vote by its members, is, to say the least, a waste of energy.

Any attempt to start a rival body having the very same ideal and having the same constructive programme as Congress, simply because its present removable executive is disliked, is an unworthy exhibition of pitiness and fret, an admission of want of faith in the very principle of democracy, and a pusilanimity, that are far from creditable to persons having political wisdom, foresight and true love for India. The Congress, with its all-India ideal of Independence is there. Any one, without any distinction of religious creed, who believes in the ideal and in the present constructive programme (for want of any better) also without distinction of creed, is free to join it and to take steps to remove its present executive, and even to revise the programme if desired. When Congress is open to be captured by the children of India if they choose, why shun her simply because, owing to lack of effort on the part of India's children who are keeping out of it, an unwanted executive has got into power! The remedy is obvious. Join Congress and vote out that "Caucus", that "Junta" and what not!.—Yours, etc.

N. H. PANDIA.

Indian Millowners And E. Africa

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my arrival from East Africa the first thing that siezed my attention was a hint from the Hon. J. B. Pandya that India had an opportunity to re-establish her lost trade connections with the East African Bazaars and that it was high time she rose to the occasion.

I wish to state that Hon. Mr. Pandya's hint is an expression of the considered view of the whole of the Indian commercial community in East Africa and that the question is so important that much more than a mere hint from a personality like that of Mr. Pandya is necessary to awaken Bombay's business magnets.

As one taking a keen interest in the East African Indian affairs since last ten years I have held the view that Indian millowners are, to a large extent, responsible for the loss of India's trade in East Africa and that, encouraged as they always are by large-scale profiteering schemes which ever-increasing scope in India offers them year after year, they have neither time nor aptitude for overseas business.

I had my view confirmed by a large Indian firm in Bombay which has got large interests in East Africa and which does export business on a large scale. One of the managing partners of this firm told me that millowners of India, particularly those of Bombay and Ahmedabad, possessed very narrow outlook and appeared disinclined to conceive of businesses which did not offer them big profits.

I am not competent enough to criticise the millowners' attitude and action; nor am I in a position to deal in detail with reasons which millowners may or can bring forward to justify their attitude or action. What I think I should do is to emphasise the fact that India's trade has lost its East African Bazaars and also the considered opinion held there that, if Indian millowners chose to examine this question from not purely profiteering point of view, its revival would be possible.

It is perhaps known to Indian millowners that the Government of India has established a trade agency in East Africa and that its first trade commissioner, Mr. Ismail, is trying his best to persuade East African Indian Merchants to interest themselves in "Swadeshi" goods. Not only does Mr. Ismail acquaint the latter with the progress India has made in textile and other industries but he tours the whole country with samples and exhibits them to the public with the objects of creating an impression in the minds of consumers that there is nothing which they use that India does not manufacture. Although the trade commissioner's efforts have led merchants to think of Swadeshi goods, it is, nevertheless, clear that no progress worthy of mention is yet discernible.

From this it becomes apparent that it is millowners—manufacturers who count most and not Government agency. It is not suggested that millowners should look at this question purely from national point of views. Nothing of the sort. What is required of them is a trade organization done on the lines on which Japan has its trade expanded: the opportunity for this has presented itself and there is no reason why we should miss it!.—Yours, etc.

V. R. BOAL.

Jani Building,
Rajkot, December 24.

Savantwadi Mosque Affair

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Everybody is aware that the Jumma Masjid at Savantwadi has been erected and maintained by the Mussalmans of Savantwadi by their own contributions and aid received from outside the State. The Musjid is under the management of the Jamiat-ul-Muslimin of Savantwadi which is fully representative of the whole Muslim community of that place. This right of representation is inherent in every Muslim of Savantwadi and is independent of and entirely unconnected with the circumstances of individual Muslims or of any contribution which a Muslim may make to the Jamiat.

However, in the year 1930, a body known as the Markze Jamiat-ul-Muslimin came into existence, the professed object of which was to supervise and conduct the affairs of the religious places with the view of ensuring a more efficient management of them. To this new body was entrusted the charge of the mosque but, in process of time, the work of this body proved unsatisfactory and the Jamiat-ul-Muslimin decided to disestablish this body and assume the Government of the mosque to itself. The Markaze Jamiat-ul-Muslimin demurred to this proposed course of action and in view of this attitude adopted by it, the matter was placed before the Court which was thus seized of the complaint against the Markaze Jamiat-ul-Muslimin.

During the pendency of this dispute in Court, the parties arrived at a private agreement to the effect that the Markaz undertook to appoint a Moulvi with popular consent and to permit congregational prayers on Id-day to be led by the Kazi of the Jamiat-ul-Muslimin, who should likewise be allowed to perform the Nikas. This agreement executed by both the parties was duly filed before the District Magistrate, Savantwadi. This agreement however, was not implemented either in its letter or spirit by the Markaz.

Matters thereafter took a grave turn as was natural and inevitable in the circumstances. Passions were roused and found vent in assault, the Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Muslimin being the victim of an assault which became the subject of police action. The seriousness of the situation compelled State action which closed the mosque to public worship, so as to preserve public peace and tranquility. The Markaz then approached the State authorities to lift the ban to which the State authorities readily expressed their willingness if the parties could come to a working agreement.

Far from being obliged to the State authorities for their just and impartial attitude, some persons engineered a agitation against the State outside it and in particular in the city of Bombay making grave allegations against the State's good faith.

People, however, will refuse to be misled by this agitation. It is proposed for the purpose of public enlightenment to issue a correct translation of the State communique which is published in Marathi and which is a complete statement of the real facts of the case and a complete answer to the base and unworthy allegations made against the State.—Yours, etc.

SAYAD HUSEIN SULTAN,
Honorary Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Muslimin
Savantwadi.
(Bombay Branch.)

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter appearing in your issue of the 11th instant, Mr. Mahamed Husain Shaikh alleges that some disgruntled Muslims from Sawantwadi have started "a campaign of vilification against the Government of Sawantwadi State".

What are the facts? In May 1935, it was agreed between the Kazi and the Markaz before Dewan Bahadur Shirgaokar, the then Dewan, that the Pesh Imam appointed by the Markaz should perform his duties in the Juma Mosque of Sawantwadi, and that the Kazi Party should not object to it. Since then, the Pesh Imam appointed by the Markaz has been performing his duties satisfactorily. In October 1938 the Kazi informed the District Magistrate of his intention to appoint his own Pesh Imam and applied to him to take necessary steps to prevent a possible breach of peace. The District Magistrate, however, rejected his application on the ground that the arrangement of 1935 was working satisfactorily, and referred the Kazi to the Civil Court. It may be noted that at that time the leaders of the Markaz had offered to refer this question to the decision of the Muslims of Sawantwadi, and had signified their willingness to abide by their decision; but the Kazi Party declined to accept this fair offer for the obvious reason that it cannot count among its supporters even five per cent. of the Muslims of the Town.

The Kazi Saheb died in May 1939, and his party found a leader in Khansaheb Shaikh Baba, Retired Chief Police Officer of the State, who, calling himself President of the Sawantwadi Jamat-ul-Muslemin, made an application on the 5th October 1939 to the District Magistrate similar to that of the Kazi Saheb last year. No new reasons were given or change of circumstances alleged in the application to show what danger there was to the peace of the city. The District Magistrate, however, departed from the course adopted by him in 1938, and without calling upon the representatives of the Markaz to give an explanation, though he had one week to do so, passed the drastic order dated 13th October 1939 under Section 144 Cr. P. C., closing the Mosque to all the Muslims for prayer indefinitely.

If there was any danger to the peace, the responsibility for it was on those who wanted to give a go-bye to the agreement of 1935 which was working smoothly for the last four years, and they alone must bear the responsibility of having the Juma Masjid closed in the holy month of Ramzan.—Yours, etc.

SYED K. B.

(This controversy is now closed—Editor "B. C.")

War And Foodstuffs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not see any reason why the World War should create a reaction among merchants dealing in foodstuffs and other commodities such as are used for daily human consumption. The recent rise by leaps and bounds in the prices of foodstuffs, etc., has caused an amazing sensation amongst the public, and its effects, by now, must have been felt greatly by thousands of poor people in all parts of Bombay.

The other day when I questioned a couple of merchants as to the reasons for this sudden transformation in the foodstuff market, I was given to understand that they could not help it because the sources from where they purchased the articles sold them at increased prices and still further was told that these second parties purchased them at increased rates from wholesale merchants. I could not be accounted for by any further explanations. A few retail dealers informed me that this rise was due to famine in the up-country and that the demands of the people there who were in dire need had to be entertained immediately. From the above reasons one cannot arrive at a sound conclusion, the fact being they are baseless.

Unless the Government interferes again as they did during the profiteering business carried out some months ago, and brings uniformity in the prices of all those foodstuffs which are of daily use and of urgent necessity, we poor people would be compelled, in the near future, to suffer hardship and starvation on account of there being no proportionate rise in wages.—Yours, etc.

RAYMOND R. DANIELS.

BR. YOUTH FOR PEACE

"Complete Distrust Of Chamberlain's Policy"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Because of what it describes as "the astounding evidence coming into the offices of the British Youth Peace Assembly concerning the hardship caused by the war to young people in all walks of life", the Assembly has been holding a week-end conference with the object of securing a general survey of how youth has been affected.

By a majority of ten to one the British Youth Peace Assembly conference in London during the week-end called for the ending of the war. The decision was reached after vigorous discussions by several speakers representing political parties, trade union youth committee and other youth organisations.

There were over 500 delegates to the conference, which heard evidence of the war's terrible effects on the lives of young people. The youth delegates declared in favour of an immediate peace conference by a vote of 165 to 17.

While I would hesitate to say that this vote represents the general views of British youth on the subject of the war, the three hours' debate preceding the decision had a significance which the political parties would be unwise to ignore. The conference, which represented every section of youth organisations—political, social and industrial was by no means confined to the extreme Left.

NO CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER.

Pacifists, Liberals, Communists, Conservatives, young men from religious groups and welfare clubs, took the platform. Speaker after speaker demanded that the war should be ended now—but no one explained precisely how: it was to be ended. Among all sections, with the exception of the Conservatives, there was complete distrust of the policy and aims of the present Government of Mr. Chamberlain. There was growing fear that the war will be used to attack living standard and democratic rights—a fear expressed in frequent references to the oppressive policy of the French Government. Although divided on the question of the Soviet attack on Finland, general opposition was shown to any war against Russia.

YOUTH'S DEMANDS.

Reports of conditions in industry as a result of the war were presented and a programme of youth need was adopted. The youth charter called for increased wages on basis rates; enforcement of the 1937 Factory Act; restriction of overtime and abolition of night work for those under 21; restarting trade training; extension of day continuation schools for all up to 18, and immediate restarting of Civil Service examinations; control of safety and welfare provisions under committees of young workers; increased unemployment pay; no exemption for school-children to undertake whole or part-time work; and improved recreation facilities.

Selections For To-day's Races

Cash Should Win Aga Khan's Cup

(By "SENEX.")

The Aga Khan's Cup holds pride of place in to-day's programme. I like CASH to win this event though he is likely to meet with opposition from ROYAL ROMANCE.

1-45 p.m. The Bellasis Plate Div. 1 1 mile.
THE PILOT 1
NASHWAN AL IRAQ 2
SANTA CLAUS 3

* * * *

2-15 p.m. The Bellasis Plate Div. II—1 mile.
QUDUMAL KHAIR 1
LEILAT KHALAF 2
KING FAROUQ 3

* * * *

2-45 p.m. The Tulsi Plate Div. 1—7 furlongs.
FARUQ PASHA 1
ALA MAHLAK 2
KHALAF MAJNUN 3

* * * *

3-15 p.m. The Shahpur Plate—1 mile.
HARBOUR LIGHT 1
KING'S WINE 2
POTATO JONES 3

* * * *

3-45 p.m. The Gaydon Plate—1 mile 1 furlong.
DARK WINGS 1
TALKLESS 2
DANTE 3

* * * *

4-15 p.m. The Aga Khan Cup—1-1/2 miles.
CASH 1
ROYAL ROMANCE 2
GAUL 3

* * * *

4-45 p.m. The Doncaster Plate—7 furlongs.
POMPEIAN 1
MAROC 2
FAUGHAN HILL 3

5-15 p. m. The Rockhampton Plate—1 mile.
CHANAK 1
ARCHMOON 2
SEA BATTLE 3

5-45 p.m. The Tulsi Plate Div. II—7 furlongs.
JOHN WILKES 1
ZAIN UL MULUK 2
JABBAR 3

* * * *

Double—FARUQ PASHA and CASH.

Treble—DARK WINGS, POMPEIAN and CHANAK.

INDIA—TEST FOR BRITISH SINCERITY

(Continued from page 6)

mighty advance to take at one step.

I note, as Continental readers also will, that the Party's document is silent about sea power What it proposes is the creation of a federal air force. If to this we added a mechanised striking force, we should have a real beginning.

But, whatever we do, we cannot allow the member-States to arm against the Federation. If they retain their national militias, they must not compete in armament with the federal force.

All the thorny political problems that we have to face must be solved before we could create even a federal air force. It would have to be maintained by some form of federal taxation.

We must be sure that the men whom the Federation equips, pays, and commissions, will serve it, loyally, and work together as an international team. If an idea unites them, this will be easy, as it was in Spain.

★

After a war, the military problem may have to take precedence of every other. But our Federation ought to figure in our thoughts, primarily as an organisation that will facilitate co-operation in the daily life of peace.

The lawyers who made the League of Nations tried to hold it together by penalities and sanctions. We should look rather to its economic benefits as the cement that binds it.

It should control transport and communications, especially in the air. It might, as Mr. Cole proposes, unify our system of patents and our commercial code. It might not be able to abolish all tariffs between members at once: but certainly it should lower them. It might unify the Central Banks.

It ought to have a central authority for economic planning. This might not be able to impose its authority on the member States, but if it had at its disposal some control over credit and federal grants-in-aid, it could do much to guide our development.

If it could control the flow of investment across frontiers it could exercise a socially creative influence. The ruling idea should be to raise the standards of the backward agricultural populations, coloured as well as white, to the level of the industrial peoples.

★

The reader will ask what kind of political machinery will govern this European Federation. One thing is clear: it will not work if it is what the League was—merely a collection of Sovereign States.

The peculiarity of a Sovereign State is that it is a law to itself. It has the right to injure itself and its neighbours, and for this it is accountable to no one It will not bow to a majority vote. It can be bound only by a decision to which it has given its consent.

That was the meaning of the League's fatal rule of unanimity.

Well, if our country goes into a Federation, will it consent to be over-ruled on occasion by the vote of a majority of the member-States? I doubt it.

I think we shall have to defeat the pride of Sovereign States, not by a frontal attack, but by taking it from flank or rear.

We must call in the votes of the people. We must overrule States by counting heads.

In plain words, I think that at some point we must introduce the principle of popular election, direct or indirect. The Federal Congress might possibly have two Chambers—one nominated by Governments, the other elected by Parliaments, or, perhaps, directly.

The details may be left to the future. It is enough at this stage to say that our Federation must be built, as the League never was, on the representative principle. It must federate peoples and not merely Governments.

Our Party accepts this idea easily. But let us not delude ourselves into supposing that its triumph will be easy. It means the end of Empire and of everything for which our ruling class has lived and striven.

The average Tory will dismiss it as something almost treasonable. In France, under M. Daladier, reaction is in power, and it will like the idea no better.

We shall have to use all the persuasion and all the pressure we can muster, for there are many Europeans, at home and abroad, who would rather perish than federate.

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VICEROY'S CUP DAY

Finalist And Terror To Put Up Resolute Fight

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA: Dec. 24.

The Viceroy's Cup, a terms race for horses in Class I will be the chief event of Boxing Day's races.

Finalist is made hot favourite for the Cup, but many punters will support Terror, who running in first class company, finished third in the Hillard Plate (7 furlongs), the Wellesley Plate (1 1/4 miles) and the King-Emperor's Cup (1 mile).

Terror stayed on in resolute style in a mile and mile and a quarter races in Calcutta recently and he should be a formidable rival for Finalist in a full course race.

The following are the horses left in for the Viceroy's Cup:—

FINALIST	TERROR
CAVE MAN	SPOT BARRED
GAY TALKIE	POUND FOOLISH
MARTARA	STEEPHURST
MULTISSIMO	GOEUS

Bhai Parmanand At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Bhai Parmanand, President-elect of the All-India Hindu Youth Conference, and Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang arrived here to-day and were given a hearty reception at the Howrah station.—United

Telugu Free Library

The 64th anniversary of the above library will be celebrated at the Telugu Munarwar Wadi Shankar Rao Pupala Road, Kamathipura on Wednesday, at 5 p.m. The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia will preside.

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Sikander's Terms For Settlement

But Mum On His Talks With Jinnah

Cancels Trip To Calcutta: Leaving For Lahore To-day

BOMBAY: Monday.

"THE NEXT TWO OR THREE MONTHS ARE VERY CRITICAL AND IF AN HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT IS NOT REACHED BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE DURING THAT PERIOD, IT MIGHT MEAN A SEVERE SET-BACK TO THE PROGRESS OF INDIA."

THUS OBSERVED SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, PREMIER OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE COURSE OF A PRESS INTERVIEW AT THE BIKANER PALACE TO-DAY.

It was necessary, Sir Sikander said, that every endeavour must be made to bring about such a settlement before it was too late.

"I can safely assert," said Sir Sikander, "that Mr. Jinnah is as keen as ever for an honourable settlement."

Recognise League

Questioned as to what plan he would suggest for solving the present problems, the Punjab Premier said that with a view to facilitate a settlement, the Congress must, without any reserve, recognise the Muslim League as the only Muslim organisation which can speak with authority on behalf of the Muslims of India.

Though the Congress claims to speak with authority on behalf of the people of India, there are many persons who do not subscribe to Congress views and who are outside the Congress organisation" observed Sir Sikander.

"There may be many Muslims outside the League also. But once the Congress and the Muslim League arrive at a settlement, the moral support which these organisations secure will be so great that the outsiders will also be compelled to fall in".

Questioned about his talks with Mr. Jinnah on Sunday, Sir Sikander said that he discussed "several matters connected with the present situation". He did not consider it expedient to mention the details of the conversation at this stage.

Questioned if he had placed before Mr. Jinnah any suggestions in the interests of a settlement, the Punjab Premier replied in the affirmative but refused to be drawn out as to the nature of the suggestions.

Optimistic Outlook

"After the recent statements and counter-statements in the press for the last one month, things do look gloomy" he observed "but I am an optimist and I know that if both the parties put in serious efforts with a spirit of goodwill, nothing can stand in the way of an honourable settlement."

Sir Sikander has cancelled his visit to Calcutta. He is expected to leave for Lahore on Tuesday evening

Nurie Sees Sikandar

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister for Public Works in the Bombay Ministry called on Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan at the Bikaner Palace and discussed with him the present political situation. Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier of Sind, is also expected to call on Sir Sikandar.

NO CONFIDENCE IN UNIONIST MINISTRY

Punjab Conference

LYALLPUR, Dec. 24.

The 2nd District Political Conference was held in Chak No. 155 G. B., Mian Iftkhar-ul-Din, M.L.A., presiding.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, M.L.A., Giani Kartar Singh, M.L.A., Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.A., Nawabzada Mahmud Ali and others addressed the conference at which resolutions were passed, expressing no-confidence in the Unionist Ministry, supporting the Congress policy regarding and appealing for the imposition of land revenue on income-tax basis.—United Press.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM SHOULDN'T STAND IN WAY OF FREEDOM

Mrs Naidu's Appeal

BARODA: Dec. 25.

"The Congress is not only a political organisation but is an institution which believes in justice to all, knows no barriers of parties or communities. Mahatma Gandhi is revered as an acknowledged leader of the Indian nation because his motto is service to the poor."

Thus observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a member of the Congress Working Committee, in the course of a lecture at the Jubilee Gardens, held under the auspices of the Baroda City Praja Mandal this morning.

The latest Congress resolution, Mrs. Naidu said, should be studied by all in its true spirit. She earnestly appealed to all to serve India to make her free from alien bondage. Though communal harmony was one of the major political problems of the day, it should not stand in the way of country's freedom.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed last evening another meeting of the ladies of Baroda, in the course of which she said that she was merely an humble servant of the nation. It was for the women of the country to gather strength to get their rights, and get rid of all their weaknesses to preserve their rights.—United Press.

MADRAS MUSIC CONFERENCE

Sir R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar (garlanded) inaugurated the Music festival at the Madras Senate House and standing to his left is the president of the Conference Sangeetha Vidwan Musri Subramaniya Iyer.

Kidwai Pricks Muslim League Bubbles

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF 'PURELY MYTHICAL' CHARGES

(From Our Correspondent.)
JHANSI, (By Mail.)

The allegations made by the Muslim League against the Congress Ministries, were characterised as purely mythical by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, former Minister of the United Provinces, addressing a conference of Congress workers of the Jhansi district.

Mr. Kidwai challenged Mr. Fazlul Huq (Bengal Premier) and other Muslim Leaguers to substantiate the charges or withdraw them if they could not do so.

Despite their eagerness to bring the Congress Ministry in the W. P. into disrepute, Mr. Kidwai continued, the Muslim Leaguers had failed to point out a single instance where the Congress Ministers had deliberately failed to safeguard the rights of the Muslims or any minority for that matter.

Mr. Huq had referred to the Tanda firing incident in his "charge-sheet" against the U. P. Congress Ministry. He, perhaps did not know that an inquiry into the incident, conducted by Mr. Justice Yorke had exonerated the Ministry. The League Party members in the U.P. Assembly, did not raise the question only floor of the Assembly nor did they suggest the publication of the inquiry report.

FRIVOLOUS CHARGES.

Mr. Kidwai, continuing, revealed that when asked to specify instances of "Congress zulum", Chaudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, leader of the League Party in the Assembly, mentioned two instances, one, the Bihar Congress Ministry's sanctioning of Rs. 15,000 as grant for some Muslim educational institution in the province, and the other, where a magistrate in the United Provinces insisted on a mill management giving receipts in Hindi.

"Such are the allegations for which Mr. Jinnah wants a Royal Commission," said Mr. Kidwai. He pointed out that not having a particular political platform for himself, Mr. Jinnah had taken shelter under communalism.

Regarding the present political situation in the country, Mr. Kidwai revealed that a certain influential section had been working for a constitutional crisis in the country, but Mahatma Gandhi, an essentially a man of peace, did not want to create difficulties for the Government and was anxious to explore all possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the impasse.—"National Herald".

'DELIVERANCE DAY' HAS FALLEN FLAT

BANNU, Dec. 24.

Pirshahin Shah, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, who is accompanying Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, in his tour, has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"The appeal issued by Mr. Jinnah for observing the Deliverance Day has fallen flat on the Frontier people. If Mr. Jinnah really thinks that he represents the Mussalmans of India he should not be afraid of a Constituent Assembly where true representatives of the people will gather. Moreover, it will show whether a majority of Muslims of India are with Mr. Jinnah or with those who wish to observe the deliverance day of the whole of India and not only the Muslims

"His Excellency the Viceroy had said in Calcutta that he could not put pressure on the minorities if they were not satisfied. My reply is simple. Let him convene a Constituent Assembly and see whether the minorities are satisfied or not".—United Press.

IMAGES DESECRATED

RANGPUR, Dec. 24.

A report of the desecration of images of Hindu deities has been received here from the village of Ramkhana in the police station Nageswari.

It is stated that the Hindus of the village arranged for "Barwari" Kali Puja and Hari Puja on the occasion of Ras Purnima, but on the night previous to the celebration it was found that the temple was burnt by some miscreants along with the images of Kali and Hari and other images prepared on the occasion of Ras Jatra were broken to pieces.—United Press.

LONDON INDIANS SUPPORT CONGRESS DEMAND

Prof. Laski On Viceroy's "Wrong Start"

APPEAL TO WHITEHALL TO BE MORE IMAGINATIVE

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail)

Today, at the end of the week, to use a military phrase, I might say there has been considerable activity on the Indian front here during the week. The laskars have been most prominent in going on strike and courting imprisonment. The intellectuals representing two distinct political groups have also held meetings.

The first meeting was on Saturday afternoon when Dr. C. B. Vakil, a former colleague of Shapurji Saklaavala presided over the deliberations which were open to Indians only. As the circular of the meeting suggested, the speakers discussed the Indian situation in the light of the statements issued by the British Government and decided on the future course of action. Besides the chairman, all the speakers, Mr. P. V. Subba Rao, barrister-at-law, Mr. Cedric Dover, Mr. Suresh Vaidya, Mr. Surat Ali, the secretary of the Hindustan Social Club, Mr. P. B. Seal and Mr. Spitam Cama, criticised Britain's attitude towards India, vis-a-vis the Congress, and welcomed the resolution of the Congress Working Committee which formed the basis of the White Paper recently issued by the British Government.

FREEDOM FIRST

When called upon to speak, Mr. Dover said he felt very ashamed of himself. "I think you should pick me up and bundle me out of the hall," he added. Mr. Dover agreed with other speakers that they must all fight for freedom and liberty but he would like to fight first for the freedom and liberty of India. He would fight unceasing war for the establishment of true democracy in India, and in fighting for India, Mr. Dover had no hesitation in saying that it meant following the line adopted by the Indian National Congress. "We must take the Congress line and support the resolution that it has passed on the War Issue", he said, "because we, the Anglo-Indians, are basically Indians and belong to one of the communities of India."

Mr. Suresh Vaidya said that the people of India, through the resolution of the Congress made their attitude to war clear three years ago.

Mr. Surat Ali said that Jinnahs, Gandhis and Nehrus might have differences but the Working classes of India together with Indian peasantry were united in attaining not only political freedom but economic one.

TOWARDS UNITED INDIA

Mr. Spitam Cama, in supporting the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Subba Rao emphasised the need for unity in India. "Let us compose our differences. Let there be no more quarrels between Hindus and Mussalmans, between Hindus and Parsis, between this community and that community." Mr. Cama was convinced that once India was united, for which the Congress was struggling, no British Minister will dare to postpone the granting of the status to India which is enjoyed by other members of the British Commonwealth.

RESOLUTION

The Indians assembled at the meeting wholeheartedly support the Indian National demand for self-determination for India and the fight of the Indian people to frame constitution for India through a Constituent Assembly elected by the people.

In further support of the resolution, Mr. Seal said that the British Government was genuinely actuated with the noble sentiments of extending democracy, it might realise that the acid test of its sincerity is the response it makes to the demand for freedom made by the Indian people.

LASKI ON INDIAN PROBLEM

Yesterday, the India League held a public meeting at Conway Hall. It was very well attended but the audience was disappointed as the advertised speakers, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. David Grenfell failed to appear on the platform. The "star" speaker was therefore Mr. Harold Laski, who elaborated his recent letter to the "Manchester Guardian" dealing with the Indian Problem in the present European crisis. Mr. Laski was of the opinion that Lord Linlithgow had started the wrong way round in the recent negotiations with the Congress leaders. He felt that the authorities in Whitehall should be imaginative enough to realise that an epoch ended on September 3 and it was not statesmanship to "drag out of the cupboard the hoary relics of disunity, whether between the Hindus and the Muslims or between British India and the Princes. That won't do. It will do no good to anyone."

Mr. Reginald Sorensen Parliamentary Secretary of the India League, wholeheartedly supported the stand taken by the Congress and assured his Indian comrades that he will continue to devote himself to Indian freedom as hitherto. Mr. Krishna Menon's speech was most informative. He avoided to discuss or even to analyse the attitude of the British Government. He was more concerned—a fact which was much appreciated by his English audience—in putting before the audience a picture of India as seen through non-official, non-bureaucratic non-official, non- and anti-imperialist eyes. He further earned the gratitude of his audience for assessing the strength of different political parties and political leaders with whom the Viceroy recently held conversations.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

Indian seamen in their ship clothes crowded the United Ladies' Tailors' Union Hall in White Chapel, East End on Wednesday afternoon to discuss under the auspices of the Hindustani Social Club their problem of bread and butter and to support Indian demand for political freedom. Mr. Suresh Vaidya was in the chair and among the speakers were Reginald Bridgeman, Surat Ali, Tasir Mia (the two backbones of Indian seamen activities in this country) and an Anglo-Indian, who in introducing himself to the illiterate audience in Hindustani declared: "Ham to sarkarka baccha nai hai."

Mr. Bridgeman thought that the situation in India was of the greatest importance at the present moment. It was bound to influence the whole world. Nobody had any right to make bel-

(Continued on page 4, col. 7)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE THE JUG OF DEATH

WHO GAVE YOU THIS NOTE-A SMALL MAN WHO SPOKE WITH A COCKNEY ACCENT?
IT'S BOGGS ALL RIGHT. THAT NOTE SAYS: "GO TO INSPECTOR WADE, SCOTLAND YARD"/
HE SLIPPED IT ON THE COUNTER BEFORE HE LEFT, BUT THE WRITING DIDN'T APPEAR TILL A FEW MINUTES LATER -----
INVISIBLE WRITING --- THAT NOTE WAS PREPARED BEFORE HAND, THEN EXPOSURE TO THE LIGHT BROUGHT IT OUT/
MISS DRAYTON, YOU CAN HELP THE POLICE STAMP OUT A VICIOUS RACKET/ THE MAN WHO CAME INTO YOUR PLACE WITH BOGGS --- WAS HE FROM AN OUTFIT CALLED THE 4-SQUARE PROTECTIVE -----?
MY DAUGHTER MADE A MISTAKE, INSPECTOR/ SHE HAS NOTHING TO SAY/
5-10
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